









## Original Correspondence.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON MANUFACTURE.

RESPECTED FRIEND.—I have read with much interest the letter of H. P. Elliott, in last week's Journal, respecting the use of the waste heat from blast-furnaces; and we must all concur in the truth and general correctness of his remarks, especially as to the importance of the principle in an economical point of view; and having given a large share of attention to the subject, and had the opportunity of observing the good practical effects resulting from a judicious application of the principle, I beg to offer H. P. Elliott, and others interested, the view I take of the causes of its failure in so many other instances.

Something may be allowed to depend on difference of quality in the fuel and other materials employed—something on the form of the furnace, and on the heating power of the gases; but, as is remarked by the writer of the article referred to, "on an attentive consideration, it is evident that the principle is sufficient, and it is questionable if collectively they satisfactorily account for the general non-success."

I have seen Ystalyfera, and other works, where the system is in more or less successful operation. I have also "seen piping, closed orifices, or other remains of unsuccessful attempts to economise," and heard long accounts of the difficulties experienced in the way of off-repeated and failing experiments, mistakes, explosions, of its being considered to prejudice the quality of the iron, &c.; and on viewing some of the arrangements adopted to obtain the desired result, the wonder to me has been not that the appliances did not answer, but that they should ever have been expected to do so.

We know from what has been and is being done at various works that it is possible to make economical use of the waste gases, and I consider that it may be done without in any way affecting the working of the furnace, or the quality of the iron produced; but I do not agree with H. P. Elliott in his opinion, that increasing the number of the boilers will remedy the want of success, for where heat cannot be obtained sufficient for the boiler, it would be useless to endeavour to heat two; but I believe that failure must be attributed to "inapplicable arrangements," and the overlooking certain fundamental principles necessary to be observed, and probably in every instance requiring some special modification to suit the particular circumstances of the case; and however varied the methods of applying the system may be, unless they comply with such fundamental principles failure to a greater or lesser degree will ensue.

Chatterfield, 7th mo., 17.

GEORGE WILKIE, C.E.

## UTILIZATION OF IRON SLAGS.

SIR.—Early in 1852 I was consulted by Mr. Elliott, of Blisworth, on a patent taken out by him in 1850 for the same purpose as Dr. Smith, specimens of the manufactured produce having been exhibited in the Hyde Park Exposition of 1851. On perusing the specification, I suggested some improvements, and Mr. Hindmarsh and Mr. Webster coinciding in my opinion, a second patent was secured, and this patent, dated prior to Dr. Smith's, comprises in the specification the annealing process and every other important claim, clearly subjecting any minor manipulations to a license from the prior patentee. But the field is most extensive, the object most important, the time required to bring operations of such magnitude into general use is great, so that united efforts are most desirable, and I am confident the holders of Mr. Elliott's patents will be disposed to everything in their power to promote and assist Dr. Smith's course of action. As the matter proceeds, there will, more than probably, be great scope for securing by patent further minor improvements of detail, but all must remain subsidiary to the first general claim for converting the iron slag into a compact and durable material by the process of annealing. The value of annealing in the ordinary glass manufacture is well known, but it has a still higher importance to those who are well acquainted with the nature and behaviour of the slags or cinder of smelting furnaces. These require a still further degree of annealing, amounting in some cases to calcination, to ensure an available and marketable product. The igneous nature of the earths by an alkali cements common glass into a homogeneous compound, in which the great variation of expansive and contractile capacity belonging to the earths is comparatively amalgamated. Alumina shrinks under intense heat, and remains contracted when cooled, a property on which it is well known that Wedgwood founded his pyrometer. Silica, on the contrary, expands under heat and re-contracts on cooling. I have seen a cupola blast furnace built with highly-silicated bricks, extend itself upwards from 4 to 6 inches, or more than one-tenth of an inch per foot, while under blast, and sink to its original level when cold. It is the action of these opposite qualities which gives such an apparent brittleness to the slags of the iron smelting furnace. The silica, which is their principal constituent, united with lime, which is less variable either way, rapidly contracts as the outer surface cools, and shells off the hot and still expanded mass; fragment after fragment falls away, and there is much time interspersed in the bulk without fusion, the interior will fall to powder when cooling. But both the outer fragments and the internal mass, when once cold and contracted, are anything but a brittle substance; the hardness is great, the vitrid texture resists the action of water, and from these combined qualities such slags have long been in request, as excellent all species of rock, for the purposes of road making. The rationale of the effect of annealing in addition to slow cooling is well known. Crystallization, or solidification, whether from liquid or igneous regions, is more complete and solid the more slowly the process proceeds. Very large crystals are obtained by slow evaporation, and there is abundant evidence of a similar effect in producing a massive and solid structure by the slow and uniform cooling of vitreous fluids. Thin masses of slag, when out into twisted and other ornamental shapes, have always been a decorative decoration of the furnaceman's cottage. These thin masses, cooling throughout at once, do not lose their tenacity, and, on the other hand, the surface of a body holding so much more specific heat, cool far more slowly than their own constitution would permit, and by this species of annealing develop a large and crystalline arrangement in their fracture.

Mr. Elliott proposed, by processes of annealing duly applied, to convert the several million tons of iron slag produced yearly in this country into bricks, drains and sewage pipes, paving and other bricks, and architectural moldings of every description. It is as long since as November, 1853, that I called public attention, by a letter in the Mining Journal, to the great economical promise of such a manufacture. For all underground works, cisterns, drains or sewers, such bricks and pipes would be invaluable from the absence of porosity, and impossibility of decomposition. Under some fairly-grounded views, but in which I did not entirely coincide, the first operations of the company holding Mr. Elliott's patents were directed towards establishing, under his first patent, the manufacture of ordinary brick manufacture. Reasons of convenience dictated these preliminary experiments, before encountering the difficulty referred to in the paper on Prof. Wilson's paper, of persuading ironmasters, engrossed in expensive and extensive operations, to disturb their ordinary routine by any course of experiment. But it is obvious the safest, wisest, and readiest mode for commencement lies in the manipulation of their slags, already at hand and which would go far to cover the cost of labour in moulding. The ultimate success of the manufacture will depend on the cheapness with which the whole daily produce of the smelting furnaces, so much of it as is not only partial use and high price may be brought into the market, but a large bulk of produce of general utility. In those ornamental fabrics to which Dr. Smith seems peculiarly to have addressed his attention, the cost of polishing will probably form an important item. The substance is much harder than ordinary glass, combined with a large amount of silica, which is harder than porphyry, serpentine, and other ornamental stones, containing water of crystallization, and still harder than the green hardness for decorative uses, gives greater weight for common uses, very brick or tile, but to compensate this inconvenience, the greater strength, when properly annealed, will permit of a thinner substance for paving or draining; and for building the weight is diminished to any degree by indefinitely varied modes of piling, which fall under the claim of Mr. Elliott's specifications. Numerous avocations have prevented me from taking any active part in superintending the working details of ap-

plying these patents, which, considering the wide and important prospects they indicate, I should have been most desirous to assist in; but for those who can devote their whole time and energies to push the matter to a conclusion, there promises a scope for the united and hearty action of not two only, but even of ten times two patentees; and I trust that all interested will join earnestly in pressing forward a comprehensive result, to their mutual advantage, in so important a field.

DAVID MURPHY.

## COLLIERY WORKINGS—THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS.

SIR.—The letter of Mr. Mackworth, in your Journal of Saturday last, makes it necessary that I should reply; and I cannot but regret that he has seen fit to attack me personally rather than reply to my arguments against "over-legislation" in colliery management. I think it is generally a proof of a bad cause when persons, in defending their own views, are obliged to resort to personal insult towards those who differ from them in opinion, and I, therefore, pass over the incorrect remarks of Mr. Mackworth relative to myself and simply stating—

1. That I am prepared to prove that he has made both impracticable and dangerous rules relative to the management of collieries in this district, and rules that he never would have made but for the entire want of that practical experience in the management of mines which the Committee of the House of Commons very properly recommended in their report as necessary to enable an inspector rightly to fulfil his duties, and to give both colliery owners and the public any confidence in his recommendations (this remark will not apply to any other inspector that I am aware of); and I am fortified in this opinion by the fact that Mr. Dunn, the able inspector of the important colliery districts of Northumberland and Durham, and who, it is well known, has been very great practical experience in the management of collieries, and is most thoroughly competent to form an opinion, together with Mr. Belcher, one of two other inspectors, refused to sanction and support several of the propositions which Mr. Mackworth laid before the Mining Conference in London last year.

2. Relative to Mr. Mackworth's grave charge, that lives have been sacrificed in this colliery through my neglect, I must be allowed to say it is a gross misrepresentation; and I have yet to learn that even a Government Inspector of coal mines has a right to suppose, after a legally-instituted tribunal has pronounced that no blame belongs either to the manager or proprietors of a colliery where an accident has unfortunately occurred, that he is at liberty to charge parties, quite as anxious as himself (perhaps more so) to prevent accidents, with being the cause of the death of persons in their employ. It has generally been considered the glory of English law that every man is held innocent until proved to be guilty, but Mr. Mackworth seems to assume the right to pronounce persons guilty after they have been proved to be innocent. This may be in accordance with continental despotism, in the development of which (as regards the management of mines) Mr. Mackworth manifests such active sympathy; but I rejoice in the fact that it is not in accordance with the "glorious constitution" under which we live; and I think, therefore, Mr. Mackworth's conduct on this point is a fair subject for enquiry before the Secretary of State; and I shall certainly not allow even Mr. Mackworth publicly to charge me with the manslaughter of persons in my employ without (after such a charge has been proved and pronounced to be unfounded) taking steps to prevent his acting in so un-English and illegal a way.

3. Relative to Mr. Mackworth's remarks about the ventilation of my collieries. I defy him to point to a single colliery in the whole of his district where there is better ventilation, or where more efforts are being made to promote the comfort and safety of the men employed. I am not aware that I have had the honour of a visit from Mr. Mackworth during the last year and a half, and I think, therefore, he is not quite competent to pronounce on the state of the ventilation at my collieries. The fact is, the course usually taken by Mr. Mackworth in case of accidents is to endeavour to fasten upon owners all the blame. When it is well known by every person practically acquainted with the subject that the majority of accidents in collieries happen through the carelessness and reckless conduct of the men themselves—on the part of whom there is too frequently an utter disregard of all the precautions and rules laid down for the protection of their own lives—and impressed with this idea, I have, during the last 12 months, spent no small amount of time, labour, and money in the formation of a Mining Institute in this district, for the purpose of promoting the spread of that information likely to prevent accidents in collieries; and during the last six months the coalmasters of Bristol, Somersetshire, South Wales, and the Forest of Dean, have at their own expense engaged a gentleman of great practical experience in mining, whose time has been exclusively devoted to the spread of information among the coalmasters, viewers, agents, and workpeople employed at the various collieries of this district, and who is now employed in giving lectures on "Mining Accidents, and the Way to Prevent them," at each colliery.

I merely mention this to show that colliery proprietors are not the reckless, grasping, inhuman, and careless class that it is the interest of Mr. Mackworth to represent them to be. There is no person named Mackworth who is not a lost sight of—viz., that the owners of collieries are often unable at once to carry out improvements they themselves see the importance of, in consequence of the position of their works, terms of their leases, situation and size of pits, and many other circumstances over which they have no control, and which circumstances they are obliged to take as they are, and make the best of them. Improvements in collieries will have to be carried out, like improvements in every other department of trade, gradually and cautiously, due regard being had to all the interests involved. It is not enough that a certain plan or improvement be shown to be desirable, as in many cases it would be absolutely ruinous to the owners of colliery property to force at once an arbitrary way even acknowledged improvements upon them. Let me illustrate this point. No one will doubt that it would be for the health and happiness of the community, and would also greatly tend to the preservation of human life, if all the streets and lanes of our towns and cities were better provided with sanitary arrangements; but will any man in his senses argue that therefore our towns must all be taken down and rebuilt? Every one knows it must, and will, be a work of time to carry out these acknowledged improvements. So it is in the working of collieries. It is very easy for persons who are never near the practical responsibility of managing collieries, and who are not called upon to pay for any of their suggestions or improvements, to sit down and frame laws and rules for the management of a most important branch of British industry, and then put the "flattering unctious to their souls" that they are going to prevent all the accidents (or nearly so) that occur in confessedly a dangerous occupation, employing some 250,000 persons in this country. The fact is, it is very easy for a man to be a great philanthropist at other persons' expense, but I have not much confidence in the sincerity or utility of that philanthropy which costs nothing to those who (like Mr. Mackworth) assume to themselves the almost exclusive possession of this truly Christian virtue.

In conclusion, I am sorry to have been compelled in this communication to be somewhat personal, but Mr. Mackworth may thank himself for this. It would have been more manly and straightforward if Mr. Mackworth, in his reply, had confined his remarks to the subject, and not abused and misrepresented the writer, who, to say the least, is quite as desirous as himself to assist in promoting any and every practical improvement, both in his own mines and in the management of collieries generally, and who always has, and always will, give to every suggestion coming from Mr. Mackworth relative to the preservation of health, or the saving of life, every possible attention.—*Parkfield Colliery, July 11.*

MANUEL COSSMAN.

## THE ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—I am much pleased with the remarks which you have occasionally inserted in your valuable Journal, giving a brief, but interesting, history of some of our foreign mining adventures; a few weeks since the Australian Mining Company, and in the last Number of the Royal Santiago Mining Company. These little reminiscences are highly instructive and useful, and I, in common with many other readers, should be glad to see the subject extended; and on every important meeting, of either foreign or British mining enterprises, in addition to the report, some accounts of the antecedents of the mine, and the promoters, directors, &c., should appear. With respect to the Royal Santiago Company, you simply state that the company lost the mine, but allow me to add a little information which you have most probably unintentionally omitted. On reference to the first number of your Journal for 1850, in the report of the meeting which took place on the 23rd Jan., it will be seen that the Chairman, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, stated that by arrangements made with the Cobres Company, and settled by deed, the latter paid over to the Santiago Company the sum of 5000*l.*, to settle all disputes, and as it remembered, was after the latter company had completely worked out every atom of copper ore they could find in the works at the Sanctuary ground; which was, however, from its position, of great value to the Cobres Company, who considered it desirable to make sure of undisputed possession. With respect to the prospects of the Santiago Mines, I think we have got over the worst, and that a little more perseverance will again place us in the receipt of dividends.—*July 18.*

A SHAREHOLDER.

## ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—I have been a shareholder for many years in this company. I bought into it when its shares were less than half their present price, have received in dividends more than twice the capital invested, and have, therefore, no ostensible reason to grumble with the increase of the price of the shares; but having no intention of selling my shares, I believe, under good management, and with proper economy, will continue for many years to divide profits; but, at the same time, am desirous that no more be divided than is gained, that costs should not be unnecessarily increased, and that the reserve fund (to which we may be obliged at some future time to have recourse) be invested in securities available at any moment.

With reference to the first point, division of profits, the report for the past year shows the excess of produce over expenditure at the mines to have been 4,740*l.*; deducting from this sum the expenses of London office, as per report, 2830*l.*, and income tax on dividends, 2400*l.*—3900*l.*, leaves a net profit of 3840*l.* on the year ending March, 1855, which sum, without any deduction for reserve fund, is above 5000*l.* short of the dividends declared—viz., 4*l.* per share on 11,000 shares, or 44,000*l.* The directors do not state in their report that in paying two dividends of 2*l.* each they distributed more than the mines gained in the year, but they frankly give figures proving such to have been the case; and at the general meeting, in June, the Chairman stated that they were enabled to pay such dividends by the amount standing to credit of profit and loss being 15,000*l.* What represents this sum of 15,000*l.* I cannot discover from the report, which document shows that, including sales of all the gold produced in the year, there were not sufficient funds in London by 5800*l.* to pay the last dividend, this amount having to be made good out of the produce of the following year.

The next, and principal subject of enquiry, is the enormous increase of the expenses. That the costs of a mine will augment as the works deepen is certain in all cases, and not less so in this instance, as at Morro Velho the price of timber and charcoal will rise as the neighbouring woods are cleared, to meet the demand of so large an establishment, in a hilly country, where transport is costly. The entire stoppage of the slave trade has rendered that indispensable branch of labour more expensive also, but all these items of increase do not amount to anything like the swelling of costs for European salaries and wages during the last few years. This is where reform is necessary. The same staff of officers required when the mine crushed 4000 tons of stone per month, would equally suffice now that 7000 tons pass through the stamps. The difference between the present cost of the staff and what it was some years back speaks for itself. So great an increase in the quantity of ore raised must be accompanied by an augmentation of English labour, but if too much power be given to mine cartmen, more miners will be asked for than are required, and more than the necessary amount of overtime gained by them.

It cannot be said that I am premature in drawing attention to this subject. The last month's return (which shows a continued falling off from the preceding one) gives a profit of 5300*l.*, or at the rate of 40,000*l.* per annum, which, after deducting London expenses and income-tax, will only enable the division of 3*l.* per share per annum.

This communication was forwarded by Mr. Muesel to the "Journal of the Society of Arts" in March, and its appearance in the last number was quite unexpected.

annum, without any addition to reserve fund, and the first 20 days of the following month show a still further falling off in produce.

With regard to the reserve fund, I have only a few words to say: 7000*l.* of the amount invested is laid out on mortgage. This should not be: Government securities are the only legitimate mode of investment for money which is reserved, not for the interest accruing on it, but solely because circumstances beyond the control of directors or superintendents may at any moment render its employment essential to the company's welfare, and an additional 1 or 2 per cent. interest should not be held to be a counterpoise to the absence of facility of realization. Of course the directors, who are answerable to the shareholders, have ascertained that the company's money is laid out on a first mortgage; and the solicitor, that the deeds are in order.

BRASILERO.

## THE ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—You may remember that in the memorable year 1845 this association was ushered into notice, and the benefits offered to the public were so advantageous that the shares were greedily taken. A costly establishment was organized at Mieres del Canino, a commissioner appointed in Madrid, and a superintendent in Oviedo. We were told we had illimitable fields of coal and iron; there were likewise copper, lead, and cinnabar mines; in fact, the ground only opened, the works erected, and profitable returns would be immediately made. I remember being at Gijon when a large portion of the machinery arrived, and the cry through the Asturias was, "The French have effected nothing. Let us now see what the English will do; they are men of business, capital, and energy." The profits of the iron works in the South of Spain were cited, and it was anticipated that if with their imperfect methods of working they could so much what might we not effect. I will not detail to you all the disasters which are patent to every one connected with this unfortunate association. Public attention was some years since directed to the quarrel between the liquidators and directors, and after several unseemly scenes had been acted, a commission was appointed, the property transferred to a French company, M. de Grimaldi being the grant, the English proprietary retaining a share in the undertaking. A meeting of the shareholders was held in London, the negotiations approved of, and we believed that, although much was sacrificed, yet something considerable had been saved out of the wreck.

In the commencement of last year M. Pallietto, the superintendent at Mieres, promised that in the month of July a dividend of 6 per cent. would be declared. Here were hopes once more for us; but at the general meeting, held in April, 1854, we were told that M. de Grimaldi refused to render any account, nor did he consider himself responsible to anybody. Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, and Mr. John Cunningham, went to Paris to the meeting held there, as representatives of the British shareholders, they having been elected directors; on arrival they were either out-voted, or not allowed to take any part in the proceedings, consequently they could only protest and retire. A short period since, Mr. Cunningham, who had long been in failing health, died, and thus we lost one of our representatives, and Mr. Mackenzie is now the sole director, and for all I can see, the only person who represents the shareholders. Sir, whoever was the Alpha, this gentleman is the Omega of the Asturian Mining Company. I naturally imagined that I should be able to receive some information from him as to our past operations and future prospects; to my great surprise, although on all occasions I have been most courteously received, from him I have elicited nothing, his general reply being that he is entirely ignorant of the affairs of the company. This is rather cool from the surviving director, who was elected for the purpose of protecting the interests of the British proprietary. After repeated applications, I referred the matter to a Senator, the agent of M. de Grimaldi, in London. The gentleman is located at 3, Chapel-place, Portly; there is no name on the door, and the office furniture appears to consist of an old table, two rickety chairs, and a washing-stand, with all its appurtenances prominently displayed. What a contrast this to the establishment in Austria; the present location of the association seems to be as cheerless and as melancholy as the prospects of the shareholders. I had not the pleasure of seeing Senor Mora in his bureau, but his clerk handed me a copy of the last report, issued by M. de Grimaldi; this is a voluminous document, but far from satisfactory. A number of elaborate calculations are gone into, showing how much these documents as best they may. We are informed that an American gentleman has been appointed in the place of M. Pallietto. Hopes are entertained for the future, but that a large sum is owing by all parties to M. de Grimaldi. In nearly every working there is, according to this statement, a loss. The grant appears to have been manager, cashier, auditor, and to have comprised all the offices of the company in his own person. In partnerships *en commandite*, it may, perhaps, be urged that the grant is solely responsible, and the general body of the shareholders not liable; but here it appears that only such reports are issued as M. de Grimaldi chooses to present to the shareholders when they enquire for them, leaving them to obtain these documents as best they may. On this connection I shall at present make no further comments, as I trust that in a short time its merits or demerits will be discussed with all the publicity it deserves. My object in addressing you is in hopes that through your instrumentality the proprietary will take such steps that full explanations, instead of garbled statements, may be laid before them. Upwards of 200,000*l.* has been sacrificed of British capital in this undertaking; let us not, through our supineness, allow ourselves to be deprived of the little that still remains. In making these remarks I am actuated by no personal feeling to any individual; what I wish is, that justice may be rendered to all parties, irrespective of which side of the shield they are denizens.—*Chesapeake, July 17.*

A SHAREHOLDER.

## LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—Many of the shareholders in this company may not be sufficiently well acquainted with their own affairs, to receive the unwarrantable assertion of your correspondent, who signs his letter "A Shareholder," at their proper value; you will perhaps, therefore, permit me to make a few remarks thereon. The mine is now in full work, consequently we shall soon have the question of its value settled on indisputable evidence. With respect to your correspondent's statement, that we possess a copper, and not a gold mine, I apprehend that the only man from whom such a statement could come with any weight would be the mining captain; while, in support of the other view of the case, we have the fact that from the inferior ore, obtained while sinking shafts, driving levels, and in other operations of the same kind, gold has been extracted to the value of 1500*l.* If the mine is a gold mine, and not a copper, the already passed through the stamps, the 42 heads now in work will, according to the least favourable calculation, realise sufficient to pay 5 per cent. on the capital of the company.

The assertion, that 15 heads of stamps has caused a loss of 70,000*l.*, is simply ridiculous, since there has been only 28,000*l.* expended in the purchase and erection of steam-engines and stamps, sinking shafts, driving levels, the construction of a vast extent of tramway, erecting buildings, paying salaries and wages, since the establishment of the company, and the thousand and one sources of expenditure, incident to getting a mine in going order. For one who feels himself justified in making such sweeping assertions, your correspondent displays a singular ignorance in one or two important matters. Surely it is patent to the mining world that the Liberty Company is not conducted on the Cost-book Principle, and that consequently should the speculation fail, no shareholder can be called on for the debts of the company.

At the last general meeting the whole amount of liability, in Virginia, was set down in the balance-sheet at 8000*l.*; the trifling difference between this sum and 7000*l.* is probably too insignificant, in the opinion of your correspondent, to be of much importance. This demand, of 8000*l.* I believe must be met in August next; the proceeds of the workings are worth anything, they will more than liquidate that claim, when it becomes due.

There remains, I think, only one point more that calls for any comment—viz., the comfortable little scheme of the directors, who, according to your correspondent, intends, in the course of a few months, to throw over the shareholders, and work the mine for copper, for their own especial benefit. This is nothing more nor less than an anonymous libel on a body of gentlemen who have proved themselves to be well-worth of the respect and confidence of the proprietors. F. R. MACKENZIE.

61, Smithfield, London.

## THE LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—I am requested by the directors of this company to give a positive contradiction to the statements contained in a communication, signed "A Shareholder," in the last Number of the Mining Journal.

The Vaucluse Mine is not a copper mine, and the assertion that "we are driving by the side of the copper lodes so near that each shot fired brings up pieces of rich copper ore," has not the slightest foundation in truth.

The passage from Mr. Sedell's report, cited by him to show the condition of the mine when it was purchased by the company, was intended to contrast the state in which it then was with its present improved condition; but, although the large pumping-engine, the long lines of tramway, and the substantial labourers' dwellings, alluded to therein, did not then exist, there was everything on the property necessary to the carrying on of a small mining establishment. With respect to the price, it no doubt appears high, until it is explained that, in addition to the Vaucluse Mine, another property of equal extent (the Grymes Mine) was also purchased, and added to the Vaucluse, it having been found that without the Grymes estate it would have been impossible to carry on operations on the scale contemplated, or with the requisite advantages. This additional purchase put the company in possession of two mines instead of one; and the uniting the two properties, and forming them into one large establishment, sinking numerous shafts, driving great extent of levels, erecting additional engines and buildings, and laying down extensive lines of tramways and pump-roads, has been the burdensome task which the managing director, amid immense difficulties, has had to perform. These works having been completed, we are now, perhaps, one of the largest, if not the largest, mining establishments in the United States.

Mr. Sedell, of whose integrity your correspondent expresses so favourable an opinion (and with good reason), is the gentleman who keeps the accounts which afford him so little satisfaction. Whence he derived the idea that the man who tills the machinery is the present accountant, it would be difficult to say; but it is quite in keeping with his other assertions, being wholly contrary to the fact.

The next statement made by "A Shareholder" is, "that the directors intend to wind-up the company about six months hence, and then form among themselves a private company, for the purpose of working the rich lodes of copper at Vaucluse." As no such lodes are known to exist, the directors cannot have the intention so boldly imputed to them; but should copper ore be discovered in the mine, the shareholders may rest perfectly satisfied that it will be duly assessed that to them, and that they will have the full benefit of the discovery. Your correspondent evidently supposes that the copper lodes he dreams of run accomodatingly on each side the drifts for gold ore, and are purposely kept out of sight; but, unfortunately for this theory, the numerous cross-cuts which intersect the levels would inevitably lay bare the hidden treasures, of the existence of which he is so positive, and concealment of the fact would be utterly impossible.

Equally wrong is your correspondent in his assertion that the mine is mortgaged for 7000*l.* No mortgage whatever exists; but certain credits attached to the mine last year for their claims, in respect of which there remained about 1900*l.* unliquidated at the end of March, and this balance, which has been considerably reduced, was arranged to be paid off next month. The sum due to the other creditors in Virginia will most probably be liquidated by the end of October.

Lastly, your correspondent states that this company is conducted on the Cost-book Principle, and that the shareholders are liable for the debts. It is difficult to suppose that any *bona fide* shareholder should have fallen into such an error. This company is not conducted on the Cost-book Principle, nor are the shareholders liable for the debts. I will only further remark, in answer to your correspondent, that the directors, so far from anticipating a breaking up of this adventure, have every confidence that it will prove what they have so long and so anxiously laboured to make it—a sound and permanent investment.—*Moorgate-street, July 19.*

H. H. ROOD, Sec.

P.S.—I beg to add that Mr. Gregg, a gentleman of great mining experience, has arrived in England from Virginia, having paid a visit to the Vaucluse Mine before he left. He is quite ready to meet your correspondent, and refute his statements. Mr. Gregg passed two days with Mr. Crosse, went through the mine and the works, and was most favourably impressed with all he saw. The intelligence brought by him from the mine is forwarded herewith.







get sufficiently down to prove it. We have this week sampled for sale copper and silver ore, estimated to realise about 9000l.

Mr. ENGLAND explained that the ore now before him, and alluded to in the short report, was from the mine in the bottom of the 80 fathom level, east of Union shaft, and had not been brought down to the surface, but was from the fact of its being of the same character as the levels above, where they made such great profits. It was precisely in the same strata as in the 24 fm. level, where they were getting out at 4s. 11.

The CHAIRMAN said the reports all agreed in recommending that they should sink from the 80 fm. level as quickly as possible, but as that could not be done without raising additional capital, Mr. ENGLAND had drawn up a scheme, which he would submit, in the shape of a suggestion.

Mr. ENGLAND then read a proposition for raising additional capital, which he said he had drawn up to the best of his ability, but it could hardly be considered perfect. The object he had studied was to make the new shares valuable, whilst they could be sold at any time, as a 1s. call might be sufficient; and he hoped the new shares could be considered as desirable as to induce the present holders of original shares to take them up; if they failed to do so, the shares must be dealt with in the ordinary way, by offering them to the public.

Mr. COCKREED wished to know the present expenses of the mine, and the returns? Mr. ENGLAND said the present expenses were 7000l., and the returns would be full, although only half the force were working the mine upon tribute, the adventure being protected in a legitimate manner.

Mr. COCKREED wished to know whether a large amount would be required for additional machinery? Mr. ENGLAND said the only machinery required was a little for drawing; the present engine was of sufficient power to take them down 200 fms.

After a lengthened discussion, it was agreed that the scheme for raising additional capital should be left to the directors; and Mr. COCKREED proposed, and Mr. FREEMAN seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

"That it be left to the committee of management to frame a scheme for raising new capital, as this day proposed, and that the same be laid before a special meeting for approval and confirmation, and also for cancelling the old shares not yet issued, the said special meeting to be held on the 9th August next, at 1 o'clock, at this office."

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

**NANTLLE VALE SLATE COMPANY.**

The general half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was held on Wednesday, Mr. C. WISE in the chair.

The following reports, from the manager and committee of management, were submitted to the meeting:—

July 17.—I beg to avail myself of the present opportunity to congratulate the shareholders on the erection of a steam-engine at their works, and to express my confidence that it will prove efficient for working both the eastern and western quarries, on a much larger scale, and to a greater depth, than has been practicable with our former apparatus. Every preparation is being made towards hastening the completion of the drum and incline at the eastern quarry, which will be in full work by the end of this month; after which arrangements will be made to connect the hoisting-gear from the western quarry to the engine, and I have no doubt from the excellent character of the rock at both places, that the returns of slates for the ensuing six months will be a great measure, alone for our early progress hitherto, which, however, on an inspection of the work done, has been very satisfactory; and we have not hitherto been able to reap the least advantage from, for the greatest portion of the expenditure; and it is with much regret that I look upon the grand undertaking of the company discontinued, after going so far towards its completion—I mean the shaft to Victoria Quarry, where a heavy expenditure in opening and forming a double line of shafts to the lake lies dormant. This commands the whole extent of this slate mine, and will reach it first at the most superior portion thereof, but I believe the committee of management, in their anxiety to meet the wishes of the shareholders, has suspended it only for a while, least the expenditure which will be required there should be thought inconvenient at present. Should our progress at the western and eastern quarries for the next six months prove so favourable as I expect, I trust the committee of management will allow this to be resumed. I think it needless to prolong this, hoping I shall, in my report for the next half-yearly meeting, be able to add a more convincing proof to those shareholders who are unacquainted with the nature of the undertaking of its worth, than has hitherto been given.—JAMES HOBBS.

**COMMITTEE'S REPORT.**

Your committee are again called upon to submit to their brother shareholders a report of the progress of the works, together with a statement of the accounts up to 30th June, 1855. At the latter end of the past year application was made to the proprietors of the adjoining property for the use of the water from the Cwm Silia Lake, for the purpose of working machinery to raise the rock from the extensive area opened at both quarries. From the favourable manner in which their application was received, there was every reason to believe that the negotiation would speedily be effected. After taking the necessary survey of the property, it was deemed advisable to wait until the proprietor obtained his majority, which event took place the 27th of May last, subsequent to which a lengthened correspondence took place between the committee and Mr. Thomas's agent, when it was discovered, much to the surprise and disappointment of the former, that the water from the contiguous lands was already leased to a neighbouring quarry, and that it might be required to work a copper mine on the Gwernor estate, although the proprietor's agent still held out the prospect of satisfactory arrangements being eventually made for the obtaining of the water.

Under these circumstances, your committee consider it expedient at once to erect a suitable steam-engine, in order that slate making could be vigorously prosecuted during the summer months. They have accordingly hired for six months, with option of purchase, a 25-horse power steam-engine, and they are happy to report that the engine is now at the quarry, and in a condition to commence working upon the completion of the necessary gear, which will not occupy many days. By the adoption of this power, upwards of 500 tons of rock can be raised per day, and both quarries simultaneously worked, upon which your committee have considered it prudent to work the productive rock, upon which they have incurred a heavy outlay in uncovering, so as to offer to the shareholders a return for their capital, rather than oppress the company by frequent calls in the more extended development of the property; they will, however, resume operations in the lower adit, when the returns of slate will justify such a step. Your committee consider, by the employment of adequate power to raise the rock, that the returns of slate will enable them to maintain the price in the dividend-paying state, and also to enlarge the operations of working from the profits of the undertaking.

The CHAIRMAN said that the condition of the works might be classified in three divisions:—The Western, Eastern, and Victoria Quarries. At the first they had driven a level of upwards of 400 yards; for the purpose of tapping the water, which filled the quarry to the extent of 15 acres; they had also removed the great accumulation of rubbish, and upon the erection of suitable machinery to raise the rock, he hoped the returns would equal the expectations of all parties interested. At the Eastern Quarry they had sunk to a depth of 10 yards below the first-floor, and the returns of rock from this shallow depth had already exceeded 2000l. At the Victoria, or lower quarry, they had suspended operations for a time; but it was their intention to shortly resume working, as the rock had been discovered to be exceedingly pure, and from the report of the manager, was the most superior portion of the vein. A very considerable delay had taken place in endeavouring to obtain water-power, and he regretted the parties, with whom they had been negotiating for nearly eight months, had not acted more candidly. They had, however, come to the determination of having a 25-horse power steam-engine, and he trusted at the end of a few days the machinery would be in active operation. The great objection to the employment of such a power was the cost of coal; but the present cost of working three horse-whims amounted to 12s. per day, and it was calculated that coal could be brought to the quarry for 10s. per ton, and that the consumption would not exceed 15 cwt. per day, thus it would be easily seen that they would have eight times the present power at the same cost, with the exception of an engineer, whose wages might be estimated at an additional 3s. 6d. per day, and it was also calculated that the engine was fully capable of raising from 400 to 500 tons per day from the present shallow depths; and estimating the productive rock at 1-25th part, it might be fairly assumed they were now in a position to make at least 300 tons of slate monthly. He trusted the works of the next six months would place them in a good position, and he felt assured that his brother shareholders would feel satisfied that the committee had used every exertion to put the quarry in a vigorous state of working.

The reports were then moved and adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to the committee of management, the secretary, and the Chairman, when the meeting separated.

**LONDON AND EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.**

This banking association, which was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1854, conferring full powers on the directors to open banking and other accounts in England, in the usual manner of London and provincial bankers, held their first annual meeting on Monday (the Hon. J. C. EMBLE in the chair), when the following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors have much pleasure in again meeting the shareholders on this day fixed by the charter for the annual general meeting; and have reason to congratulate them on the success which has attended the operations of the institution for the past six months, during a portion of which time only the bank has been working under its new constitution. The advantages gained by our new charter, and by the peculiar constitution of the bank, are much greater than is generally supposed; for while the directors possess and exercise the fullest powers of bankers in this country, they have in their Indian branches, at Calcutta and Bombay, an outlet such as no other bank in London possesses for the sale and profitable employment of their capital and funds, when they cannot employ them so advantageously in this country; and from this last source of constitution the directors anticipate highly beneficial results. Since the last meeting in February the bank has been joined by some very influential and wealthy shareholders, and has largely increased its business connections and constituted; and the directors have, at the instance of some of the influential residents at the West end of London, made arrangements for the establishment of a branch near Victoria-terrace, to be called the Hyde-park branch, and require only the consent of the directors to open it for business. They expect to derive, both directly and indirectly, considerable advantages from its establishment. The directors have further to advise the shareholders that this bank has now the agency in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, of three of the local Indian banks, and is thus enabled to draw, on favourable terms, on most of the principal stations in India. The balance-sheet and estimates for the year ended up to 30th June last is now before the meeting, and the fully justifying that they will afford satisfaction to the shareholders, and be considered as a net dividend of 15s. per share, to be paid on the 1st of September next, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. To pay this dividend a dividend of 7500l. will be required, while the estimated net profits, as shown by the profit and loss sheet of the bank, are 13,379l. 19s. 6d. At the next ordinary general meeting accurately closed, exact accounts up to the end of the year will be presented, when the dividend of the first or undivided surplus profit will be exhibited. In accordance with clause No. 54 of the charter, one-fourth of the present directors must retire, and are not eligible for re-election for twelve months. Mr. Lattey and Mr. Griffith St. Clervans-square, Hyde-park, and Colonel Waugh, of 20, Pall-mall, and Branksea the meeting as candidates for the said office, and Mr. Griffith St. Clervans-square, Hyde-park, and Colonel Waugh, of 20, Pall-mall, and Branksea the meeting as candidates for the seats at the board thus vacated; while Mr. William appointment of auditor, in the place of Mr. J. G. Lyons, who had resigned that office. In conclusion, the directors beg to state they have every reason to be most fully satisfied

with the manner in which the detailed operations of the bank have been conducted both at the head office and by the managers of the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. It was resolved that a branch of the corporation, to be called the "Hyde Park Branch," be established at the west end of London; that G. H. Smith, Esq., and Col. W. P. Waugh be added to the directors; that Mr. W. Felgate be one of the auditors; that 4000l. be paid to the directors for the current year, and 1500l. to the auditors.

The board of directors consist of gentlemen who have had long connection with East Indian affairs, and are thus enabled to receive deposits on highly favourable terms, while full protection is afforded to depositors, by a subscribed capital of 500,000l., of which 250,000l. is paid up. To give some idea of the liberal tariff of this bank, we may state that they allow 2 per cent. on the minimum balance of all floating accounts; for sums deposited at six months notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent.; three months, 4 per cent.; 30 days, 4½ per cent.; and seven days, 5 per cent. per annum. A clear and exact statement of the position and affairs of the corporation, according to the provisions of the charter, is published every month in the *London Gazette*.

**ST. KATHARINE DOCK COMPANY.**

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the Dock-house, on Tuesday, Mr. CATER in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report:—

The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the company have been accessible for inspection by proprietors since the 9th last, and the result of the same are now on the table for the information of the meeting. From these accounts it appears that the following is the result of the business of the past half-year:—

Gross earnings	£161,498 6 11
Expenditure, including interest	90,388 6 4
Net earnings	£ 71,110 0 7

The amount brought forward at the commencement of the year, after providing for the dividend declared in January last, was 80,255l. 16s. 3d.; which, added to the net earnings of the past half-year, gives a balance of 151,365l. 16s. 10d.; from which, however, the directors propose to write off 2500l. towards repairs of the roofs of the Cutler-street warehouses, which are included in the contract for the additional floor now in course of construction, and 3500l. towards the cost of the hydraulic machinery, leaving an available balance of 151,365l. 16s. 10s.

The directors recommend that out of this amount a dividend be now declared at the rate of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the company for the half-year ended the 30th June last, and also that a bonus of 10s. upon every 100l. stock be paid to the proprietors, both free of income tax.

Should the meeting adopt the foregoing recommendations, the dividend payable will amount to 38,796l., and the bonus to 9090l., together 48,495l.; leaving a balance of 83,700l. 16s. 10d. to be carried forward to the present half-year.

The construction of the additional floor at the Cutler-street warehouses, which the directors considered it expedient to suspend during the winter months, has been resumed, and is now progressing rapidly, and the directors fully anticipate that the works will be completed during the summer of the next year.

The Mezzanine floors constructed at some of the warehouses in the docks having been found to afford valuable accommodation, the directors have contracted during the past half-year for the construction of a small floor of that description at C warehouse, at a cost of about 10000l.; and further contemplate a similar addition to warehouse A, estimated at about the same sum.

The following is a comparative statement of the quantities of goods landed and in warehouse in these docks, and of the shipping and tonnage that have entered the same, during the six months ended the 30th June in the years, 1853, 1854, and 1855, respectively:—

GOODS.		1853.	1854.	1855.
Landed	Tons	58,395	61,849	67,645
Goods in warehouse on June 30	Tons	65,086	60,066	77,285
SHIPPING.		1853-Ships.	1854-Ships.	1855-Ships.
Ships with cargoes	Tons	75,018	83,445	922
Entered light to load	Tons	20,996	113	13,641
Total	Tons	95,614	83,558	106,884

**PORT OF LONDON GENERAL RETURN.**

Number of ships, and their aggregate register tonnage, that entered the Port of London, with cargoes from Foreign ports, distinguishing the British from the Foreign, from 5th Jan. to 30th June, 1853-4, and from 5th Jan. to 30th June, 1855:—

1853—Ships.	Tons.	1854—Ships.	Tons.	1855—Ships.	Tons.	
British.....	2586	651,191	2798	771,109	2427	654,586
Foreign.....	3008	329,523	2527	426,754	1733	365,911
Total.....	4594	980,714	5325	1,197,863	4180	1,020,497

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said it must be a great satisfaction to the proprietors that, notwithstanding the war, which had caused the general business of the Port of London to fall off, the business of the company had increased, and although there had been an increase in the expenditure during the year of 4000l., taking into consideration the additional business, it would be seen that a larger amount had been done at a cheaper rate. The Chairman having reviewed the report at considerable length, concluded by proposing that the report and accounts be received, adopted, and printed for circulation, and that a dividend be declared of 2 per cent. for the half-year, with a bonus of 10s. per share, both free of income tax.

Mr. GLADSTONE seconded the resolution.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know whether it was the intention of the directors to set aside 25000l. annually towards the cost of the hydraulic machinery, and additional buildings in Cutler-street?

The CHAIRMAN said that a certain amount would be set aside, but it would depend upon the additional profit realised by the machinery. (Heard.)

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said, the next business was for the proprietors to proceed to the election of the directors for the ensuing year, by ballot, when the following were declared duly re-elected:—Messrs. A. de Arroyave, J. Brand, C. D. Bruce, J. W. Cater, E. Cohen, J. Du Buisson, J. U. Ellis, J. G. Frith, J. G. Fry, W. Gladstone, J. H. Gladstone, G. C. Glynn, M. P., W. G. Greenhill, J. Hodgson, J. G. Hubbard, M. Perez, W. P. J. Reeves, A. Ridley, M. Sichel, and T. Tookes.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

Mr. R. Tredinnick, in his Subscription Circular, has the following:—

Alfred Consols, Great Alfred, and West Alfred Consols, have been considerably dealt in, and the large advance in price of the two former is justified by discoveries and improvements recently made, whilst the latter continues to sell below the actual value: a more vigorous and practical development of this property will do wonders. Wheel Henders are eagerly sought by parties conversant with mining pursuits, and capable of judging between the good and the bad: the lode is worth 15s. per fathom, and the 5 tons of ore will realise 70l. 12s. 6d. West Alfred is a dividend of 15s. per share, paid 6000l. towards the new engine, and increased the balance in hand 1267l. 13s. 6d. for the months of April and May; and sold last Thursday the produce of one month, 4599l. 11s. 6d. South Frances yielded for the months of April and May, audited on the 2nd inst., 15l. per share dividend, and, like West Alfred, is in a most prosperous and improving position. The Buller and Basset United Mines, standing in the same channel of ground as the two former mines, intersected by the same cross-course, is progressing satisfactorily, and is a first-rate property for investment. Wheel Henders (St. Agnes) sold the produce of June, 472l. 16s. 10d.; Roseau (St. Just), 1180l. 2s. 6d.; Great Vor, 1780l.—all in the latter mine, under the management of Messrs. Croase, is progressing very satisfactorily; in former times this was the most productive mine in the world, and the side lodes, now being opened up, are likely to prove equally valuable. The lead mines in Menheriot are not making much profit, both Trelawny and Mary Ann have disappointed expectations; and we apprehend they will never give much profit, nor will the young ones in the same district. One mine in the Buller and Basset district is worth all those in the former. Carnyorth, in St. Just, is succeeding well, as is Leeds Town Consols, in Crowan. Great Fortune, in Breage, is still rather unopened, yet the lode, 18d. 3d. 9d. per fathom, is selling at a discount of 6½ to 7½. East Rose is again raising her head towards water-mark, and will shortly establish the bull with her dividends, as she already does in returns. This mine formerly sold for 1750l. per share, 50l. paid, and yielded as much as 287,300l. in profits; whilst the bottom of the mine is said to be equally rich at the present time. A large sum of money has been expended during the past two years in machinery, shafts, and facilities for discharging a larger quantity of stuff from the deeper levels,—the object being to excavate a larger section of the lode in a smaller space of time. The Bwch Consols, in Cardiganshire, is reported to be looking exceedingly well; another parcel of lead ores, computed 80 tons, the produce of the past month, will be sold in a day or two.

Mr. J. B. Branchley, in his Price List, makes the following remarks:—

"Monetary matters are, at present, in a very unsettled state, owing to a multiplicity of lowering causes. In the political world confidence in the Ministry is very much shaken, on account of the disorganised state of the Cabinet, as at present constituted, for any considerable period of time is very much doubted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice of supplementary war estimates, thereby leading us to expect, very shortly, another issue of Exchequer Bills, the terms of the last loan precluding the possibility, for the time being, of another operation of a similar description. Looking abroad, it must be borne in mind that we have, at the moment, no individual at Vienna invested with ambassadorial functions, which tends to throw a dubious light over our political relations with the Austrian Government. France is on the point of coming to a rupture with the Government of Austria, and our Baltic fleet seems to remain in statu quo; and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that a large amount of capital remains inactive, until the various channels through which it must be distributed shall be more clearly defined. However, notwithstanding all these disturbing causes, and in spite of the fact that we are taxed with the expenses of a gigantic war, the trade of this country is in a very healthy condition. The demand for metals by Government, and by manufacturing firms holding heavy Government contracts, is very great; mining operations at home are, consequently, very actively prosecuted, and are looked upon with increasing favour by the moneyed public. For Clifton and Wentworth there has been some enquiry since the declaration of the last call. I believe that the mine is looking well, notwithstanding some flying reports to the contrary. In Trenow Consols, several buyers have appeared, on the faith of the late discovery. Tincofts have been much enquired for within the last day or two, and the shares now seem to be rather scarce. The Hender market has recently been very quiet; during the latter end of last week they were marked as high as 51. per share, but the excitement has in some measure subsided. Many persons would seem to have undervalued the reports concerning this mine, and have been inclined to 'bear' the shares. The market has, however, been well supported; and when the jobbers have got their books a little more straightened, I hope to be able to report more active dealing, and especially as I am informed that the mine has improved. In Rosewarne, a number of shares have changed hands, and sellers have submitted, if anything, to rather lower quotations. The public remain steady buyers; and whenever an improvement of any importance occurs, we apprehend that the public will reap the benefit. South Frances is reported as more than ordinarily rich; it sold a handsome dividend last account, and holders are firm at rather advanced prices. Bullers have come in for their fair share of attention, several buyers appearing; the shares are not by any means plentiful; holders inclined to wait for a further rise.

North Unity is much improved; they are daily in expectation of cutting the lode at the 56 fathom level; and if it be rich, the shares will advance considerably. Old Treleigh and North Downs are at present rather favourable stocks; but, with the exception of the two last-named, very little has been doing in the smaller denomination of shares."

**MINING OPERATIONS IN IRELAND.**

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SHIRBURN.]

During my recent journey to the west I visited several mines in that district. The first was Leigheolun, formerly known as "Roaring Water;" in this mine but little has yet been done, and the large flooken, or caunter lode, is said to contain occasional bunches of ore. Mr. J. B. Lane, late of the Irish Consols Mining Company, has just arrived in the locality, and is about, as I was informed, to erect a machine for the reduction of gold quartz, with which it is reported that Leigheolun abounds; and it is to be hoped that here the old adage will not be realised—viz., "It is not all gold that glitters."

A few miles south-west of Leigheolun are the Audley Mines, which for some time past have been idle; this is to be regretted, as from several authentic sources I have been informed that some of the Audley Mines, if economically worked, present every indication of success. It is also a matter of regret that these mines should have been commenced in a most extravagant manner some three years since, and machinery ordered, amounting to thousands of pounds, that was never required—some of which, it appears, was recently transhipped to the manufacturers, at a heavy loss, no doubt, to all parties concerned, and the result is that the concerns were swamped by gross extravagance and mismanagement as soon as they were commenced.

About three miles north, and parallel with the Audley Mines, is Ballydehob, or, newly named, the South Cork Mines. It appears that a company was formed about three years ago to work this mine, and a capital raised of 20,000l.; but whether this capital was real or imaginary I cannot say, but every person in the vicinity of the mine appears to be well aware that not one-fourth of 20,000l. has been expended on or in the mine. However, the capital seems to have made itself wings to fly away, and be no more seen. With regard to the London management of the concern, I know nothing further than the reports from time to time of meetings in the *Mining Journal*, but the Number of which I saw a letter from St. Pierre Foley, C.E. and M.E., &c., urging the shareholders to look after their own property; but the learned gentleman seems to forget that it is too late to shut the stable door after the horse has bolted. The mining agent, I am informed, is an experienced miner, and has been thwarted in his plans for the proper working of the mine by a person unacquainted with mining pursuits, and who it is said is nearly connected by marriage with one of the promoters of the company.

Four miles south-west of Ballydehob we find Coosheen Mine, situated at the east side of Schull Harbour. The formation of a company, with a capital of 20,000l., to work this mine, is pretty well known to some members of the Stock Exchange; but as regards the operations at the mines, it appears that a heavy expenditure has been incurred in clearing and timbering old workings, sinking new surface shafts, erecting horse-ways, and various other works, which have hitherto been attended with anything but profitable results. Whether the unprofitable working of the mine arises from want of judgment or economy, I do not pretend to form an opinion, but it is reported in the locality that the "local director," who visits the mine every month, and the mining agents, do not pull well together. A "local director," however, is supposed to be thoroughly conversant with all mining operations, and so is the mining agent, and this being the case, it is frequently remarked in Schull that there is a local director and two mining agents in Coosheen Mine employed to do the work of one efficient person. Probably the London directors will explain to their constituents the cause of such a large staff in so small a mine. Economy seems to be not the order of the day.

Proceeding some 10 or 12 miles west from Coosheen, we arrive at a group of mines, comprising Irish Consols, Crookhaven, Brown Head, and Dhuroe. Irish Consols is *hors de combat*, and so is Crookhaven. At Brown Head, a long discussion has recently taken place relating to the geological formation and mineral character of the locality, which at length comes to the decision that the "Huttonian" system and position was untenable; that the local director was not the right man in the right place; and that the mining agent should be no longer controlled by an incompetent authority. The information I obtained at Dhuroe Mine would afford ample materials for a separate article, and in the present I must needs confine myself to a few brief facts. The gold stamping apparatus, when applied to the reduction of copper ore, is so far a dead failure; the quality of the ore, however, after passing through the gold-stamping machine, is reported to be so exceedingly rich that the engineer could not number the spoons and scales to be made, to scoop it up and prevent its escape, the quantity is very minute. The slopes on the stulls (*vide reports in Mining Journal*) are said to be exhausted, and from various sources I was informed there is little else left to stoep. The mine has been sunk some 30 fms. below the deep adit, and reported upon by competent authorities, acquainted with the district, and from all I can learn none of the inspectors held out any encouragement that the mine would ever pay the expense of working; recent workings, however, I am informed, have been carried on upwards instead of downwards—a new feature certainly in mining. The shareholders, no doubt, think highly of the concern, as a correspondent states in the *Journal* that the bi-monthly meetings had ceased, in consequence of so few shareholders only having attended the last. An interesting case of housebreaking, in connection with the Dhuroe Company, is to come before the barrister at the next sessions at Bantry, particulars of which I will furnish you shortly.

**THE MERIONETHSHIRE MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.**—A prospectus has just been issued, for forming a company under the above title, for the purpose of purchasing the sett, quarries, plant, and machinery, belonging to the Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company, which is now being wound-up in Chancery. The quarries have been but little worked upon, but are believed to be valuable. The stone is of excellent quality, and there is every facility for shipping the produce, the River Merioneth running at the foot of the property. At the Maestryr sett there is erected the necessary machinery for working and developing the mine, with buildings, dressing-floors, &c., the whole of which cost the old company upwards of 2000l. The Bwlcock sett, which is believed to be rich for copper, has been opened to a very limited extent only. It is a well-known fact that Merionethshire is rich for gold. The Maestryr sett is situated between the Prince of Wales and the Clogau Gold Mines, and adjoins the former. Mr. Harris (a gentleman well acquainted with the locality, and particularly with this property), with other gentlemen, will undertake to work certain portions of the sett, taking upon themselves the whole expense of raising, calcining, crushing, and amalgamating the precious metal. The company is proposed to be divided into 25,000 shares, of 2s. 6d. each, to be offered to the holders of Great Cambrian scrip at par; 15,795 shares are already disposed of; but unless the whole 25,000 shares are applied for, the undertaking will be abandoned. We are informed that the company bids fair to compensate to some extent the shareholders of the Cambrian Company.

**ABERDOVEY LEAD MINE** (formerly Melin Lllyn-y-Pair).—Whilst on a visit to Merionethshire, these works attracted my attention, having formerly occasion to visit them often; and I was not a little delighted to find the floors decorated with the most beautiful rocks of lead ore—some of them upwards of 10 cwt.—which Capt. Ede (who was engaged in levelling in a new water-course for a larger wharf) told me came from their 10 fm. level, and that 30 tons of lead were raised from 4½ fm. of ground. Of course, my conclusion was that a first-rate lode must be in the mine, and I was delighted at it, as the captain had been subject to much derision. One agent in particular, who had (as he said) the plan and section of the mine, told him, anterior to his cutting the lode, that it was as well for him to drive on the Tonyn beach or sands for the Aberdovey lode, as there in that direction.—A MINER: July 17.

At WHEAL CREBEOE, in April, an important discovery took place in the back of the 44 fm. level under the adit, being, according to the manager, a "very fine course of ore, worth 6, 4, and 2 tons per fm., averaging for 5 fms. in length 4 tons per fathom." The 34 fathom level east having been cleared and secured, a cross-cut is being driven south in this level to intersect the main part of the lode, which is believed to be standing in that direction, and it is hoped that a continuation of the course of ore found in the level below may be met with. The 44 and 54 ends are being dug into an important piece of ground, where further discoveries are expected. The sales of ore during the first six months of 1855 have been, in February (for two months) 79 tons, realising 3411l. 13s. 6d.; in March 41 tons, realising 1650l. 0s. 6d.; in April 55 tons, realising 2294l. 12s. 6d.; in May 42 tons, realising 2111l. 1s.; and in June 49 tons, realising 2071l. 12s.; these amounts being exclusive of carriage, also paid by the purchasers. In May the ore in reserve was estimated at 761 tons, an increase of 22 tons in two months, notwithstanding the sales. The present monthly costs, including office, &c., is about 3300l. The quantity to be sold in July will be about 50 tons, and probably of a better quality.

At WHEAL BULLEW, the dividends paid in the first six months of 1855 have been, in January 250l., in March 250l., and in May 200l., making a total of 700l. per share. The sales of ore this year have been, in January and February 1826 tons, realising 9499l. 2s. 6d.; in March and April 1795 tons, realising 10,496l. 1s. 6d.; and in May and June 1505 tons, realising 9603l. 18s. 6d. The mine is said to have much improved lately.—*Murchison's British Mines as an Investment.*

**COAL MINES INSPECTION BILL.**—In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Canning moved the second reading of this bill. Lord Ravensworth said one of the chief causes of the loss of life in mines was neglect on the part of the workers. As far as regarded the ventilation and inspection of mines, he had no objection to Government control; but if there was one party who was more interested than another in preventing an explosion in a mine, it was the owner of the property; and he only hoped that the expectations of the Government in bringing forward this measure might be realised. There was one subject to which he wished to call the attention of the Government, and that was that there was no provision in this bill for the education of the children of the workers in mines. It was but just that he should state that the owners of collieries had in most instances been extremely liberal in establishing schools, and education in the neighbourhood of the collieries was provided for at the expense of the owners. That which was done voluntarily by most coal owners in the north of England he wished to see done by all.—The bill was then read a second time.

Charles Bebbington, engine tender at Mr. Astley's Dukinfield Colliery, Cheshire, has been found guilty of gross carelessness, at an inquest held on the bodies of three men and a boy, who were killed on Sunday last, and committed for trial at the next Chester Assizes. It appears the poor fellows had been down the mine to feed the horses, and on being drawn up, Bebbington lost all command over the engine, which went at such fearful speed that he could not stop it, and the unfortunate men and boy were thrown over the pulley, 50 ft. high, and hurled to a distance of 40 yards, three of them into a pool of water, one a great distance in another direction, and all were taken up dead.

The new winnings of coal at the Dowlais Works, projected by Mr. N. Wood, as consulting viewer, and carried out under the supervision of Mr. T. Wales, the resident viewer, are fast approaching completion. The *modus operandi* of driving down to full dip from the level headings of each coal pit some 1000 or 1200 yards, having stationary engines at the top of each slope, with three or four levels driven off on either side, from whence the coal is got in its usual cross-hauling and shaft fashion; the roads being laid with rails, the engine pulls up eight ordinary frame full of coal, each winding from one or more of the turnstiles—a single wire, as ordinarily used, being the mode of conveying the necessary intelligence from the hitherto to the engines. As the lower group of coals, which constitute those worked on the hills, is interstratified amongst a number of impermeable argillaceous strata, the quantity of water to contend with is insignificant. The slope driven in the Rhos Las pit works admirably; and it is, we are given to understand, contemplated to alter the present drift on Banwen Vawr, which at present has large carriages, requiring a large staff of men to put on and take off the trains, to two simple roads for the trains to run on, by which a great saving will be made in its future working expenses.—*Star of G.*



## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ALFRED CONGOLDS.**—The lode at Field's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130 fms. level, is worth for copper ore 800. per fm. The lode in the 130, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 500. per fm. The lode in the 100, west of this shaft, is just as for some time past. The lode in the 80, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is about 3 feet wide, worth for copper ore from 200. to 300. per fm.—looking very promising. Since the last report, we have driven 1 fm. east on the course of the lode, in the 60, south of Davey's engine-shaft; lode here from 3 to 4 ft. wide, of a very promising character. All the other parts of the mine are just as for some time past.—M. WATTS.

**BASSET GRAZE UNITED.**—The pitches at Wheel Widden are looking well, and producing a fair quantity of lead, and more copper as we get deeper, consequently we ought to begin to clear up the shaft below the adit level at once, which will enable us to work this part of the mine to a much better advantage, and increase our quantity of lead. At Ashwell's we have nothing new, but expect to cut the lode in the 44 and 30 cross-cut, north and south, daily, after which we may expect some returns from this part of the mine, and as well from Kenworthy's, which will be drained as soon as we cut the lode in the 30 south.—J. ROBERTS: July 14.

**BEAUFORT CONSOLS.**—Since last report we have blasted some holes in the upper south stope, which has thrown down several tons of stuff, in which there are good quantities of lead, with a portion of solid prills from a newly-discovered lode. The lower stope is just as last reported, still improving, and producing good prills of lead. The men in the shaft are progressing favourably; here the lode appears to be getting more settled and a little lighter.—H. HAMBLEY.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—The lode in the 115 fm. level east continues to yield 5 tons of ore per fm. In this level west the lode is looking much the same as stated in last week's report. The stope in the back of this level are worth 7 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 105 east is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of ore. Jackson's stope in this level are worth from 5 to 7 tons of ore per fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 90, 80, and 55 fm. levels.—J. PHILLIPS: July 13.

**BOILING WELL.**—The engine-shaft is now 9 fms. 3 ft. below the 50; as soon as we have sunk 10 fms. we shall commence cutting a pit, and also ground for fixing a plunger bottom. We have got the north part of the lode in the eastern end in the 50; this part is composed of tender spar, mixed with lead and copper ore; we shall drive on this part now, as the ground is much better here than on the south; we have no alteration in the western end in this level since my last report. The eastern end, in the 40, is looking much better, it will produce 2 tons of good ore per fm. at present. We have still a large lode, with two regular walls in the eastern end in the 30, sprigged throughout with ore; the lode in this level has a promising appearance going east. All the tribute pitches are working and looking fair, and the men are getting fair wages.—G. REYNOLDS: July 15.

**BOLENOWE.**—In the 50 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, driving by six men, at 34. 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 40 east is 2 ft. wide, driving by four men, at 34. 5s. per fathom. In the 30 fm. level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, driving by two men, at 7½. per fathom. In the 20 fm. level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, prill, and spar, with a small portion of tin; driving by four men, at 25. 10s. per fm.—WILLIAM ROBERTS: July 14.

**BORINGTON CONSOLS.**—At Annie's shaft the ground is not quite so good for sinking in. In the 12 and east we are driving by the side of the cauter lode, which we think the most expedient way. The men who took the rise in the back of the 24 have left their bargain; the stope in the back of the above level is much the same as on my last report.—W. GODDARD: July 19.

**BOTTLE HILL.**—The ground in the 123 cross-cut still continues to be very hard and troublesome for driving, as almost all of the water in the mine is discharging in this end; the ground is composed of a dark capel, thickly interspersed with mudiie, and we have every reason to expect that we are approaching near the lode, from the indications seen in the end. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 is 2 feet wide—saving work; the stope throughout are yielding favourably. In the cross-cut, in the 12, we are constantly meeting with branches underlying north, composed of spar and mudiie, with spots of tin occasionally, but not enough to value. South Lode: In the 100 west the lode is 12 in. wide, composed chiefly of capel, a light colour, with a lender of spar and mudiie, the north part. We expect to sample 4 tons of tin about the middle of August.—W. GIFFORD: July 19.

**BYRTAIL.**—We have sunk the new shaft 10 fms. from surface vertical. We had scarcely any water until we attained this depth, when we met with a floor of ground dipping south; from this the issue of water was great, notwithstanding we managed to keep it down with barrels for a week, and sink a little, but were ultimately obliged to abandon it. All the surface water had been carried off by drains having been brought up 9 ft. deep; therefore, it is evident that nothing more can possibly be done with the water; plans and the estimated cost of the requisite erections you have got in your office. The 10 fm. level east, on the new lode, is still the same in character as when I wrote you last; it varies in width from 1 to 1½ ft., and produces a little carbonate of barytes, &c.; still we are not clear of the gossan. We have got 4½ tons of ore on the mine, the greater portion of which has been produced from the lode in driving the level last 12 fms. I am still of opinion that it will do some good by being driven further east. Should the sinking of the shaft, or the clearing and driving the deep adit on the Byrtail lode, which is the only means to prove the eastern or boundary ground, be considered too expensive by the shareholders, I would advise them to drive east on the lode north of, and parallel with, the Byrtail lode from the western extremity of the shaft; this will intersect the same cross-course as the deposits of ore in the Byrtail lode were found against. I have nothing further to comment on.—J. ROACH: July 17.

**BYRNY-PEDWEN.**—The deep adit level on the south lode is being advanced as rapidly as possible on the course of the lode, by six men; it has been extended west of the rise 3 fms. 3 ft., since our last setting on the 23d June: the character of the lode in the present end is precisely the same as we had in the rise, being about 3 feet wide, composed of spar, blende, and some spots of ore, but not to value. The 20 fm. level, on the south lode, has been driven west about 2 fms. since setting day; the lode at this level is about 2 ft. wide, showing some spots of ore at times, with a promising appearance. We are pushing on our surface work with a small party of men as fast as we can, and have the railroad cut out from the Cae Conroy to the south lode.

**BUTTERDON.**—The sundry work at the engine-shaft, referred to in my last, will be completed towards the end of this week, when we hope to commence to drive on the course of the lode.—T. GREENELL: July 16.

**CAL-GYNNON.**—The 30 fm. level west is looking well, composed of branches of ore and spar. The stope over the 20 fm. level east are producing 6 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The stope west of the winze is producing 10 cwt. per fm. The stope east of the winze is producing 10 cwt. per fm. for the width of the lode. Our dressing we are now getting on satisfactorily with.—E. STEADMAN: July 17.

**CALSTOCK CONSOLS.**—The copper lode in the north-east cross-cut is improving; it is at present 1 foot wide, and appears to be increasing in size. The ground in the north-east cross-cut is very favourable for driving, and from the appearance of it, it would seem there is a lode very near; our progress here is more than 12 ft. weekly. The south branch, at present driving on in the north-east cross-cut, is 6 in. big, and nearly solid for copper ore.—W. B. COLLIER.

**CALSTOCK UNITED.**—The water having continued more than we could master with our 6-in. from the 40 to the 50, we have removed it, and fixed an 8-in. lift in its place; the engine is now forcing the water. I hope the men will be able to resume their places in the 60 early next week.—W. COOKE: July 14.

**CAMBORNE CONSOLS.**—In the 10 fm. level east, on the cauter, the lode continues to produce ½ ton of ore per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mines.—W. ROBERTS: July 14.

**CAMDRE MAWR.**—Our stope continues to yield both good lead and copper, and by the pay-day we shall have 10 tons of ore, lead and copper, ready for sale. There are good stones of ore coming in the winze under the 12. Our surface operations are going on steadily. On Monday we shall put down a lift, to get out the water from the bottom of the engine-shaft.—J. WILLIAMS: July 14.

**CARRACK-DEWES UNITED.**—At my inspection, on Saturday last, the lode at Eley's shaft was worth about 200. per fm. The 22, east of ditto, from 30s. to 40s. per fathom; and the stope 44, per fm. At Battery shaft the lode was not rich, it was about 30. per fm.; it had changed, for on the first discovery it was worth, I think, about 30. per fm., but this did not last very long. I attach very little importance to this change, as the evidence in my opinion is, that we are on the lode, and on the top of a deposit of ore. In the 20, east of this shaft, the lode (south lode) was worth 21. per fathom. I will inspect the mine again the latter end of this week, and send you another report. I have not heard of any change in the mine since I was there.—W. HOLLOW, Jun.: July 17.

Battery shaft is still sinking by eight men, at 91. per fm., down 9 fms. below the 20; the lode here is at present disordered by a horse, and is consequently unproductive, though sprigged throughout with rich ore. About 9 ft. up from the present bottom we have a very rich show of grey copper ore, which continued for 3 or 4 feet; it still contains much lead, but appears to be a little less rich. The lode in the 20, we shall have it in the 30 by driving east about 5 fms. Although this lode is at present disordered, I firmly believe we shall have it rich again in sinking. The 20, east of this shaft, has improved; the lode here is from 20 to 24 inches wide, and producing about a ton of good quality ore per fm., worth about 81. per ton, we are driving here by four men and a boy, at 44s. per fm.; this end is not yet under the shoot of ore we had in the level above, we have, nevertheless, gone over about 6 fms. of good tribute ground. Eley's shaft is still sinking by eight men, at 131. per fm.; the lode here is still in two parts, the north part is 2½ ft. wide, with good stones of ore, the south part is from 4 to 6 in. wide, with very rich solid copper ore, and the whole lode is worth 204. per fm. The 23, east of this shaft, is driving by four men, at 70s. per fathom; the lode here is 2 ft. wide, with about 4 in. of the same description of rich ore as in the shaft, and worth 91. per fm.; the back of the 22 is stopping by two men and two boys, at 21. per fm.; the lode in these stope will turn out a ton of fair quality ore per fm. Our prospects generally, especially at Battery shaft, are very encouraging, and we have every reason to expect a rich mine.—M. DUNN: July 13.

**CARVANNALL.**—In the 118, driving east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, chiefly mudiie and iron. The lode in the 118 west is 2½ ft. wide, composed of crystallised iron, mudiie, and ore. Other parts of the mine are without alteration.—W. ROBERTS: July 13.

**CHEN CWM BRWYN.**—The lode in the 50 fathom level, west of Taylor's shaft, is 3 feet wide, and spotted throughout with ore, but not to value; this level is now about 3 fms. 4 ft. west of the cross-cut, and has not yet reached the run of ore ground seen in the level above, but will do so from all appearance in about 3 fathoms more in driving; the lode in the present end at this point is rather by a cross-cut or slide, which is not likely to continue long. The lode in the 38 fathom level, west of Taylor's shaft, is still large, and the part we are carrying is still yielding about 1 ton 9 cwt. of ore per fathom; the lode in the stope over this level, 45 fms. west of shaft, is 6 ft. wide, and at present producing 1 ton 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The stope over ditto, 35 fathoms west of shaft, is yielding 1 ton 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, 30 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, is 5 feet wide, producing about 1 ton of ore per fm.; this winze is now down 6 fathoms 4 feet below the 38 fm. level, and has gone through a good lode for nearly all the way, yielding about 1 ton 12 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the deep adit level, driving east of the long winze, which is 70 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and at present yielding 12 cwt. of ore per fm.; this level will be pushed on with all possible speed. The lode in the stope over the 24 fm. level, 75 fathoms west of Taylor's shaft, is 9 ft. wide, and is at present producing 18 cwt. of ore per fathom; the stope over ditto, 60 fms. west of shaft, is producing 18 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stope over ditto, 25 fathoms west of shaft, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the adit level, 80 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, will produce about 45 cwt. of ore per fm. The dressing, &c., is going on regular.—July 17.

**CLARA.**—The lode in 20 fm. level, west of cross-cut, has been disordered for the last fortnight, and yielded but little ore; but at this time it appears to be improving, the lode becoming more settled, and producing good stones of lead ore. We have driven about 5 fms. of the shaft, which we are in course of clearing up from the surface; but as yet have seen no solid ground in it. The pond is full, and everything in regular course of working.—A. TREVETHAN: July 13.

**CWM DARREN.**—The shaftmen are engaged in casing and dividing down the shaft, and we hope to get the whim-kibble to draw from the 40 in a few days. There is no change in the lode in this level worthy of remark. In Wren's stope, in back of the 30 west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, but does not look quite so well as when last reported on. The lode is subject to bunches, and we can see from the end of the winze that the stope will be more productive a little further up. We are losing no time in preparing another sampling.—A. WATERS: July 16.

**CWMDYLE.**—In Pascoe's level, No. 2 stope, lode improved. In Price's level, Nos. 1 and 2 stope without alteration. No. 6 level, large stope, produces 3 tons of ore per fm. No. 3 stope produces 4 tons per fm. No. 4 stope without alteration. In Lake lode I have no alteration to report since my last. A cargo of 30 tons is now ready for shipment.—T. COLLIER: July 14.

**DEVON COLLIERY BURRA.**—We are glad to report that for the distance we have already extended, both east and west of the cross-cut, the leader increases in size and quality. It is now 1½ ft. wide, and producing good work, which is to be seen at the surface. We are at present less than 600 yds. from the great cross-course, and it is in the tract of ground between the two cross-courses in which, in my opinion, we shall find large deposits of ore. I am happy to state, also, that our engine and pit-work are in perfect condition, and working well.—J. LONS: July 17.

**DEVON WHEAL BULLER.**—Since my last report, the lode in the west end has been changeable, not producing so much ore as before, but am happy to inform you it has very much improved the last few days, and will yield at present 1½ ton of good quality ore per fm. The horse of the kilns is now about 1 ft. wide between the south and north of the lode, which I expect will soon disappear, when I expect to have another change, which I hope will be a good one. The east end is much the same, producing some saving work occasionally. The ground at the shaft is still favourable for sinking.—W. NEILL: July 13.

I beg to inform you that Captain Cline and myself went underground yesterday, and found the 20 fm. level west composed of capel, spar, mudiie, and copper ore, worth 141. per fm. The eastern end is composed of prill, spar, and mudiie, with good stones of copper ore; the lode is of a very promising character, and no doubt, if worked in a spirited manner, it will make a good mine; and I think the time is not far distant when, instead of paying calls, we shall receive dividends. The mine is progressing very satisfactorily, and I am happy to say that Capt. Neill's reports are correct as regards the quantity of copper ore per fm.—H. GOSWOLD: July 17.

**DUNSELY WHEAL PHOENIX.**—The stope in the back of the eastern adit are still producing good work for tin. We are decussing the Snuffbox lode, and shall take it down in the course of a day or two, from which I expect good work for tin. We shall carry off a batch of tin to-morrow for market.—J. SRAKON: July 13.

**EAST BLACK CRAIG.**—The engine-shaft continues much the same as last week, also the 33 and west, which is progressing favourably. The men have a strong lode of lead and carbonate of lime in cross-cutting north from the 32 and west, with a deal of sulphur; there is a little lead ore making its appearance. The pitch, on the whole, are scarcely looking so well, although one has improved in the last day or two. We shipped off 23 tons of lead ore on Saturday, the 14th inst., for Holywell market.—R. WILLIAMS: July 16.

**EAST WHEAL GEORGE.**—The engine-shaft is sunk 9½ fms. below the 44 fm. level, the ground being composed of capel and quartz, with mudiie, and at times strong spots of copper ore. In consequence of the water being very strong, it makes it very difficult for sinking, but still I do not consider this by any means an unfavourable indication, inasmuch that it shows the lode is large to the south or footwall of the shaft. In looking at the character of the lode throughout the mine, and bearing in mind the large quantities of rich ore which it has produced in the upper levels, I am strongly of opinion that it will again be found to be productive in depth, although the lode in the 32 and 44 fm. levels has not been so productive; but in those places the lode has maintained its character, being generally large and strong, particularly in the latter level, in the bottom of which we had a branch of rich ore for several fathoms in driving. This mine is situated apparently in a good locality, where there are several promising mines in course of working; it is a highly mineralised district. I would recommend the shaft being sunk 12 fms. under the 44 fm. level before we cut into the lode. The pitches continue to yield about the same quantity of ore as for some time past. I expect to sample on the 27th inst. about 1000. worth of ore.—J. LEAN: July 15.

**EAST WHEAL ROBERT.**—We are still continuing the driving west, but have not yet got out of the cross-course. In my opinion there is a lode not far before us; if so, we will go through the long way of it. As soon as the cone is got in from the fields I will put a man or two there to open on the back, which, I have no doubt, will present something worth looking at.—July 19.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—We have cut through the capels, and are driving on the south part of the lode in the 66; we have in the present end red kilns, intermixed with branches of spar. The 55 is still of the same appearance as before reported, producing stones of ore occasionally. Homersham's shaft is progressing very satisfactorily. I expect we shall complete the shaft to the bottom of the 55 fm. level by the latter part of this month.—W. METHERELL: July 19.

**EAST WHEAL VOR.**—The east stope in the bottom of the 80 fm. level are worth 231. per fm. The west stope in the bottom of the 50 fm. level are worth 121. per fm. The west stope in the back of the 50 fm. level are worth 151. per fm.; and the east stope are worth 101. per fm. The back of the 40 fm. level is worth 121. per fathom. The costs for June amounted to 2631. 10s. 3½d., and the sampling for that month to 277. 0s. 8d. The mine never looked so well as at the present time. I expect shortly to be able to announce other improvements, particularly in the 60 fm. level east.—D. BRICKLAND: July 19.

**FEE DONALD.**—The shaft sinking on the lode north of the Antimony has still the same appearance as last reported, from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of spar and jack, with spots of lead. The lode in the Antimony and driving west, also the end driving east on the lode, south of this, is spotted with lead, but not to value. In the lode in the Smiddy end, driving west, there is no change since my last report. We have cleared up the shaft to the deep level, and intend to put in the pipes to-day.—JOHN McFERTY: July 10.

**GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.**—The tubwork bargains at Silver Mines employ 30 men, which will probably lead to the object we are seeking, as the ground contains lead. There cannot be a doubt but a vast quantity of ore remains unexplored in this part of the property, and the course we are pursuing must, sooner or later, open it to view. We have two levels driving at right angles with the branches that intersect the hill, and we have an end and a rise joining those branches already intersected. At Gartnagary, our two east levels—that is, the level from Lynch's winze, and the 18 fm. level from the upper whim-shaft—both contain good ore. I am very sanguine, from the appearances presenting themselves, that in both these ends we shall have ore lodes by the time I send you my next monthly report. By the shaft sinking on the boundary between Gartnagary and Shallee we have a strong lode, spotted with ore. In the tribute department, I am happy to state an improvement has taken place; I am of opinion it will be of a permanent character. The number of men employed is 80, many having gone to the Shallee stope in active operation, at an average of about 101. per ton; also nine tribute pitches at full work, producing good silver-lead ore, at an average of 12. 5s. per ton. The wheels and new machinery are in full force and order.

**GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.**—The lode in the 72 west is improving. There is no change to notice in the rise over this level. The lode in the 60 west, on the main lode, is worth for ore 41. per fathom. The lode in the 60 west, on the south lode, is worth for ore 61. per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut north, in the same level, is favourable, the present price for driving being 61. per fathom. There is no important change in the lode in the 60, east of engine-shaft. The stope over the 60 are worth for ore 121. per fathom. The 45 west, on the south lode, is worth for ore 31. per fathom. The stope over the 45, east of whim-shaft, is worth for ore 112. per fathom. Since last report, we have put the new plunger-lift to work at the 112. We have not put the lode in the 45, east of whim-shaft, in active operation, as we are waiting for the tender rigging in the whim-shaft not having been completed, but which we hope to finish to-morrow, when the machine will start into full operation.—G. RICHARDS: July 13.

**GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.**—Our engine-shaft is now down from surface 10 fms. 4 ft., and the ground still very good for sinking. We are progressing with the dressing machine as fast as possible.—T. METHERELL: July 19.

**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.**—The lode in the 80 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, producing some very good copper ore. In the 70 fm. level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton per fathom. In the 50 fm. level the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 3 tons per fathom.—J. DAW: July 14.

**GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.**—The lode in Painter's shaft is 3½ feet wide, containing stones of ore. The lode in the 170, east of Painter's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, with some good ore in the end. The winze is holed from the 160 to the 170 fm. level, west end. We shall at once begin taking down the ore part which is standing north of the winze. In the 160 west, we are driving south under the copper-house winze, to cut the main part of the lode. We have about 9 fms. to hole the winze sinking below the 150 fm. level, upon the rise above the 142, which will be holed this week, from present appearance. There is a good bunch of ore in the 130 winze, as well as the 142 end. At present we are sinking and rising upon the broken for speed, and purpose stripping down the ore when the communication is made. Other parts of the mine are without alteration.—T. RICHARDS: July 13.

**GREAT WHEAL BADDEN.**—We have a good lode of lead ore in the 51 fm. level east, worth 151. per fm. We have also communicated to the stope in the bottom of the 46, where the lode is equally as good as in the level, now that we have plenty of air. The lode in the 51 west is 1 foot wide, producing a little lead; the ground more favourable for driving. The sumpmen are preparing the lift for drawing the water below the 51. The lode in the 30 is about 1 foot wide, with stones of lead, but not rich. We have done nothing in the 40 east since my last report. The tribute pitches are generally looking pretty well.—J. ROBERTS: July 17.

**GREAT WHEAL VOR.**—In the 75 end, east of Cross's, the lode is large, and producing good stones of tin, and promises great improvement. The ladder-road in east shaft is completed to the 96.—Wheal Growse, No. 35: In the 10, east of Woolf's cauter, the lode is equal in value to former reports.—Wheal Metal, No. 42: In the 70, west of engine-shaft, the lode is equal in value to last report.—No. 43: In the 70, east of engine-shaft, the lode has increased in value since last reported.—No. 3: In the 60, east of engine-shaft, the lode is worth 401. per fathom.—No. 11: In the 70, west of engine-shaft, the lode is worth upwards of 151. per fathom.—No. 6: In the stope in back of 60, east of No. 6 winze, the lode is worth 401. per fm.—No. 37: In the stope in the back of the 60, west of shaft, the lode is worth 301. per fathom.—No. 39: In the stope in bottom of the 50, east of shaft and west of No. 6 winze, the lode is worth 351. per fathom.—No. 40: In the stope east and west of winze, in bottom of the 40, near boundary, the lode is worth 251. per fm.

**HAWKMOOR.**—At the eastern shaft, sinking below the 30, the ground has very much improved this week, and the lode is very regular, producing good stones of ore. In the 30, going east, the lode is very large, producing great quantities of mudiie, thickly spotted with copper, but not enough to value. The rise in back of this level is progressing satisfactorily; the lode is producing some good floors of ore, but not as rich as was anticipated. At the midday level we have driven through the cross-course,

and have cut the lode east of it, but enough has not yet been seen to report on it. The 20 east we have been driving by the side of the lode; the south wall is producing spar and rich yellow ore, but the lode has not been taken down. The stope is doing well in their pitches, and getting wages. The stope of discovery, in the 30, west of old miners' shaft, much as last reported; the work will be done on Monday.—JAS. RICHARDS: July 14.

**HEMERDON CONSOLS.**—The lode at Woolcombe's engine-shaft is 1½ in. wide, producing good stamps work. In the 30, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin occasionally, and has every appearance of becoming more productive as it extends westward. In the rise in the back of the 15 east, the lode is 12 in. wide, at present poor. The lode in the eastern shaft is 20 inches wide—saving work; this shaft we expect to commence with the 15 by the latter part of this week, when we shall put the great stope both east and west of the shaft, and then we hope to keep the stamps continually at work both day and night, with the exception of when we are dressing. The stope throughout the mine are much the same as last reported.—J. GIFFORD: July 19.

**HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.**—The ground in Wheal Jewell shaft is still favourable for sinking, and the lode spotted with grey and yellow copper ore. We have about 10 feet to sink before we reach the 20, where we intend fixing a standing-lift, and to cut pit, so as to enable us to commence sinking under the 20; and, judging from the present appearance of the lode, there is reason to believe we shall get into a good lode before we reach the 30.—J. SRAKON: July 13.

**HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—The lode in the 45 fm. level, west of Morris's shaft, is 3 feet wide, and worth 3 tons of ore per fm. east of said shaft, there is no change to notice. The 55 fm. level, east and west of Dodge's winze, produces no important change. The lode in the 75 fm. level east is not so productive as on the 45, as when last reported on, being worth from 3 to 3 tons at present. Other points of operation continue stationary.—W. RICHARDS: July 13.

**HOLMBUSH.**—In the 145 fm. level west, on the Holmbush lode, the men are driving by the side of the lode, and the indications are still in favour of a continuation of the lode as rich and productive as when last taken down. In the end driving east on the lode in the same level, the lode is still worth 301. per fathom. In the 130, west of the new lead lode, the driving west on the Holmbush copper lode has been resumed, and from the appearance of the lode, there is good reason to expect an improvement in the end shortly. The tribute pitches are improved.

**HOPE VALLEY.**—The lode in the 33, driving south, is 3 feet wide, a mixture of spar and capel, interspersed with lead ore, but not to any value on. The tribute pitches are without any alteration since the last report. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as possible.—W. BARRETT: July 13.

**IYVBRIDGE.**—In handing you our report for the general meeting, we beg to say before you a statement of the progress made in the different parts of the mine since our last meeting. The old engine-shaft has been cleared and secured to within 9 ft. of the 55 fm. level, and we now find the shaft in a much better condition than we have had it since we commenced clearing it. As soon as the new shaft greater progress in clearing and securing the remainder. As soon as the new shaft is holed to the 32 (which will at once radiate the whole mine), we shall put the men to clear with all possible speed the old shaft, when we hope in a fortnight to meet that great and desirable object, the 33 fm. level. We have used every means in our power to complete it before; but the very bad state of the shaft and the want of air defeated all our energy. However, we are safe to get a hole through from the new shaft to the 32 cross-cut in a fortnight from this time, having 3½ miles to drive in the cross-cut to reach the centre of the shaft, and before reported. The moment the shaft is of the same favourable character as the shaft in the north part of the mine, communication is obtained, we shall have free access to all the north part of the mine, which has hitherto been entirely shut up for the want of air; and there is not the slightest doubt on our minds of our opening some valuable ground to the north, as well as the south of shaft; in fact, the former workers got the principal part of their lead to the north of shaft, and, of course, a continuation of the same shows must be met in that direction. A winze has been commenced under the 33 fm. level, and is sunk 9 feet. We are carrying 4 feet of the west part of the lode, and the middle of 2 tons of dressed lead to a fathom. The 45 stope, on the east, has opened a splendid lode, driven 4 fathoms through a fine course of ore, as soon as circumstances will admit. A winze has been sunk from the 45 to the 40, through a fine piece of lead ore. A winze has been sunk from the 40 to the 35, through a fine piece of lead ore. A winze has been sunk from the 35 to the 30, through a fine piece of lead ore. A winze has been sunk from the 30 to the 25, through a fine piece of lead ore. A winze has been sunk from the 25 to the 20, through a fine piece of lead ore. A winze has been sunk from the 20 to the 15, through a fine piece of lead ore. A winze has been sunk from the 15 to the 10, through a fine piece of lead ore. A winze has been sunk from the 10 to the 5, through a fine piece of lead ore. A winze has been sunk from the 5 to the 0, through a fine piece of lead ore. A winze has been sunk from the 0 to the 5, through a fine piece of lead ore. 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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ . It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) tend to zero as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  if and only if the matrix  $A$  is Hurwitz. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  if the matrix  $A$  is not Hurwitz. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) tend to infinity as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  if and only if the matrix  $A$  is not Hurwitz. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  if the matrix  $A$  is not Hurwitz. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) tend to infinity as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  if and only if the matrix  $A$  is not Hurwitz.



**At Rilton-Castle Mine meeting, on the 13th inst.** (Mr. W. H. Brock in the chair), the accounts showed—Expenditure under lease management, \$6,356.18; Id., cash handed over, \$4,176.80; Balance carried forward, \$2,180.38. Receipts from sale of coal, \$1,940.44; Liability outstanding, \$1,940.44; April, 1954-1956, —\$974.17; Id.—Receipts from sale of coal, \$2,573.18; Id.; sales received, 388.19; Id.; leaving balance against adventurers, 190.19%. The committee of management were re-elected, and a call of 1 s. 6d. per share made. Capt John Griffiths reported that the engine shaft is already down at five, and in six weeks 35 ftm., will have been gained. No hole was regained, as it was fully exposed by the ore, which has come to the surface from the bottom of the shaft, and is now 45 ftm. on the course of a well-defined ledge of black bit. coal, and which in about 18 fathoms will come under the mine. Captain Griffiths had every confidence that, so soon as the lodes were opened up in depth, they would have a good mine.

[illegible]

At the Casagwin Mine meeting, on Saturday last (Mr. S. W. Healey in the chair), the accounts showed—Expenditure last account, \$371.85; mine costs, merchants' bills, and office expenses, March to June inclusive, \$334.78; \$8.00. 1891. 6s. 7d. By receipts as per last account, 809.1; mine, 236.5s; leaving balance against the mine, 146s. 1s. 7d.; a total of 34. 5s. per share, for the first 100 days. Mr. Low further reported, that the production of the quartz on the floor was 10 tons, 10 cwt. 10 lbs. and 3 tons, and that relatively to former times before reclamation the result was—No. 1 parcel, before, 3 tons. 1 dw. 10 lbs. 10 grs. after, 3 tons. 3 dw. 20 grs. No. 2 parcel, before, 4 tons. 10 dw. 10 lbs. 10 grs.; after, 4 tons. 17 dw. 4 grs. per ton Mr. Low also reported that the farmer through whose lands the water course has had obstructed its course. He had arranged with the farmer that 20 tons of fire works should be sent to the Colonial Gold Company, but now taken by a Rochesterite, formerly a partner in the mine, and the same company, who had obtained a right in Low's patent, where every opportunity will be demanded to test the profitable extraction of gold by both means. The ore will be shipped on Saturday next, and the freight will not exceed 20l.

At West Strathgordon Consols meeting, on Monday Mar. 5, A. Temple in the chair, a conversation ensued on the subject of the forfeiture of certain shares on which calls were in arrear. Mr. Murchison, the secretary, stated that he had received instructions from the directors to give the names of all the parties to the shareholders' meeting, who had been notified by the directors of their liability as shareholders, requesting that they might be sued; but as a matter of courtesy he had written them all, informing them of the fact, and requesting that they would consent, to prevent such unpleasant measures being adopted as a means to forfeit shares, it was resolved to provide of the cost-book rules, as to how to forfeit shares, it was resolved to adjourn the meeting to Monday, Mar. 6th inst.; and in the meantime that the opinion of Mr. R. F. Collier, M.E., be obtained, relative to the legality of forfeiting shares, and the validity of the call for debt incurred up to the date of such forfeiture. The Chairman called attention to Capt. J. Pryor's last report, in which it was stated that the lode was getting poorer forth, but producing stones of copper ore. He thought this favourable sign, and as they had now reduced their expenses to about £600 a month, it would be desirable to prosecute the works for a few months, to ascertain the value of the mine, which he had considerable hopes would prove profitable. Mr. Pryor's statement stated that several experienced practical agents in Cornwall had given opinion

At West Wheel Jane meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance against mine of 10917. 12s. 3d., which included every debt due from the adventurers. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, which will realize 12500, leaving a balance in credit of mine of 1582. 10s. 0d.

At a West Ludcott special meeting, on the 13th inst., at Luskard, Mr. J. A. Joseph having resigned his appointment as secretary, in consequence of the shareholders wishing to reduce the expenses of the mine, it was agreed that the London management should be dispensed with. A committee, at the suggestion of the London management, was appointed to examine the books and vouchers, and the meeting adjourned until the evening, to receive their report. At the adjourned meeting, the committee (Messrs. J. Philip, J. C. Isaac, R. H. Hingston, jun., and K. H. Crofts) reported—“Having carefully examined the cost-book of the company, with the merchants' bills, and also the vouchers from the date of J. A. Joseph's resignation, as secretary, appointment to the present time, we find them correct in every particular.” It was also unanimously resolved, that the committee be appointed to examine the secretary's accounts before the next meeting, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. A. J. Joseph for the manner in which the company's accounts have been kept during the appointment he has been their secretary.” Mr. Joseph having acknowledged the appointment, was meeting proceeded with the ordinary business, and a call of the £100,000 share was made. Capt. Robert Kaupp reported that the engine-shaft was now 7 ins. 2 ft. under haul. The hole in the 13, south of the cross-cut, was being much improved in its character, and producing tons of ore. They were preparing the water attached to the engine for drawing the stuff from the underground, which, when completed, would be the application of horse-power.

At Wheel Victoria meeting, on the 12th inst., the accounts showed—  
 Balance from last account, 202. 3s. 5½d.; cost and materials for March, April, and  
 May, 389l. 10s. 8d.—601l. 4s. 1½d.—By calls received, 475l. 15s.—leaving balance  
 against adventurers, 125l. 9s. 1½d. To liquidate the balance, and for the future  
 working of the mine, a call of 17. per share was made.

At Cargill Mine meeting, on the 9th inst., the accounts showed—Costs and merchants' bills for March, April, and May, 20267, 65, 90; Stannary Court dues, 14, 17s. 3d.=20284, 3s.—By ores sold in April and June (less dues), 11160, 6s. 6d.; interest, 10s. 1d.; discount on ore bills, 11, 6s. 3d.—leaving a balance against the adventurers of 9167.

At Wheal Chiverton meeting, at Marazion, on Saturday, 12th inst., contents showed:—By copper, tin, and lead sold, 210*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; materials (credited), 250*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; = 320*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*—By mine charges, 238*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; arrears of call, 124*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; leaving in hand, 93*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* It was resolved that the cash balance be divided among the shareholders, being nearly 2*s.* per share, and that the purser be authorized to subscribe the shares of the shareholders, and

requested to commence legal proceedings against all persons who have been requested by the mining companies who have purchased materials which remain unpaid for. That a list of defaulters be sent to every shareholder, and a meeting called to close the accounts as soon as all debts are received. From the list of defaulters, we should think some dissatisfaction must exist, possibly owing to the manner of disposing of the material which brings Oil's attention.

At Lydford Consols general meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed cash balances of 511. 11s. 8d. in hand. Capt. Richards reported most favourably of the mine. The 13 fm. level north was driven only 7 fathoms from the shaft, and the lode was producing some good lead ore, a box of which was sent up to the office. On the whole, he felt quite convinced of success, and recommended the driving the 13 fm. level.

level north, which he expected to improve shortly, and the immediate and passed shaft 12 or 15 fms. deeper. The meeting adopted these recommendations and passed a resolution, expressive of their opinion that the prospects of the mine fully warranted a vigorous prosecution. A call of 3a. per share was made.

At the DuPont Iron Ore Company meeting, on Wednesday, the proceed-

Welsh Potosi, Nether Heath, Keawick, North Tow, have sold lead ore.  
East Wheel Vor, Drake Walls, West Wh. Towan, have sold black tin.

From the Tamar Silver-lead Mine, Mr. Wolferstan, the manager, reports that everything is proceeding very satisfactorily; they sampled 50 tons of ore on the 26th inst. The sales of silver-lead during the

The Silver Brook Mine is shipping at Teignmouth 100 tons of Zinc, sold to Messrs. Vivia and Co., for 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton, making 275*l.*; the whole amount for the year had produced—in Jan., 1817*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; Feb., 101*l.* 3*s.*; March, 190*l.* 8*s.*; April, 136*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; May, 119*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; June, 137*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* in *about* 68

At Sartridge Consols, the 18th sampling is one parcel of 67 tons, at 122. 156. 6d., amounting to 835l. 18s. 6d.; second ditto of 17 tons, at 102. 11s. amounting to 1797. 7s. = 1035l. 5s. 6d. Price 121. 6s. 6d. average on 84 tons, which was raised to 121. 10s. 6d. for the 100 tons. The underground operations were

From Leeds Town Consols, satisfactory accounts have been received. Capt. John Wierin (July 18) reports that in the cross-cut north in the 40 the ground

is more favourable or driving. In the so, east of Woolmer's shaft, they have been most favourable for driving. In the 26, east of Woolmer's shaft, with good indications through some good tin ground, the lode at present small; with good indications in the 18 east they have cut the large crop-course, which has much disordered the lode but some good tin ground has been driven through, the lode opening wider and more becoming. At Elgar's shaft, under the 10, the lode is unproductive; east of ditto becoming. At Elgar's shaft, under the 10, the lode is unproductive well, and

the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The stamping engine, which several preparations are making to add another axle, with 12 more heads, will be fitted with pitches may be set on tribute. The tin dressing was progressing favourably, with the exception of the burning-house, which must be altered, or heavy damages will be incurred for killing the neighbouring vegetation by the arsenic. Capt. Peter Pascoe

(July 17) also reported, confirming the above, and that the strike would continue until next week, when he thought they would have a tribute. They had commenced extending the flues to the next shaft, and hoped to have no further complaints or interruption. The gudgeons of the stamps had broken, and the engine was idle three days in consequence. The tin stamped was of good quality, better than expected.

Castle Dinas Mawddwy has been inspected by Capt. John Dale, who feared he should have that, judging from the poverty of the neighbouring mines, he feared he should have to advise to stop the mines, and sell the material at once; but, on a careful examination, he had changed his views, as, although a large sum of money had been expended, the principal part remains unexplored. He secured a fair sample of the lode, and the surrounding strata, which the ancients

and found it worth 2 cwt. of high quality tin per 100 feet, iron must have broken an immense amount. He recommends to remove the present level with the stamps, and sink a new shaft 15 fms. deep on a large elvan course, containing numerous branches of tin, to ascertain if the tin continues in depth or not; if it does, it will be a valuable mine. He estimates this trial can be made for about \$500. The elvan and the other assets are the materials on the solvent funds.

present arrears of call amount to \$200, and the  
mine; the liabilities are \$500. Two calls of \$2.50 each will raise cash.

**COPPER.**—There does not appear to be the slightest abatement in the demand for this metal; in fact, orders flow in almost faster than the smelter can execute them. Its position is remarkably good, and established upon a sound basis.

**IRON.**—For common quality of English bars there is not much enquiry; first quality has been rather in requisition, and most of the makers now quote 77. 15s. at the works as being their lowest price. Rails continue in excellent demand. Staffordshire trade with us is quiet; very little enquiry for shipment; prices as last quoted. Scotch pigs have been much easier; little or nothing doing in our market; a gradual decline of 2s. 6d. per ton has taken place, and to-day, on 'Change, a further fall of 2s. per ton was announced, in consequence of the prohibition on the export of iron from of Dunkirk and Malta. The closing quotation was 70s. mixed numbers, cash, g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

SPELTER has not been dealt in at all freely, and even at 23 1/2, several parcels still hang on the market. Since the 30th of June the arrivals have been small, not exceeding 100 tons.

IN.—A good business is being done in English qualities, at fixed prices. Banca has advanced about 40s. per ton; Straits has risen in like proportion; no further supplies have as yet reached us of this quality.

**TIN-PLATES.**—A fair enquiry, prices firm; many orders have been recently received at prices under present quotation, which shows that stock abroad are getting low.

**STEEL.**—A parcel of 300 kegs Swedish is offered for arrival at 187.10.  
**QUICKSILVER.**—There is nothing new to report on.

**GLASGOW, JULY 19.**—The small shipments of pig-iron last week cause a desire to sell when the amount was known, and although a considerable quantity was taken by purchasers, the price gradually yielded to 73s. a ton-day fall to 72s. about midway of the transaction. At the close a small

ance of an increase of demand for shipment for some time, a further fall in price is highly probable. The quotations to-day are—No. 1, Gartschke 78s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 73s.; mixed numbers, 72s. 3d.; No. 3, 71s. 9d. Shipments for the week ending 14th inst. —Foreign, 1717 tons; coastwise, 4961 tons = 6678 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they were—Foreign, 3645 tons; coastwise, 5094 tons = 8739 tons.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 19.—Business during the week has been limited, especially in Scotch Pig-iron, the price of which has fallen about 1s. per ton. Manufactured Iron is firm, and makers are fairly supplied with orders. Tin-plates, Lead, and Copper are in fair demand, and prices of the former are rather advancing, owing to the recent rise in the price of Block and Bar Tin, together with the fact that manufacturers generally are indifferent about selling to any extent, as large orders are in course of execution. The quotations are:—Merchant Bar, 7½ to 8½ per ton.—Tin: Common block, 117s. per cwt.; bar, 118s.; refined block, 122s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 10. 32s to 33s. per box; coke, 10. 25s. 6d. to 27s.—Lead: Sheet, 23s. per ton; pig, 22s.—Spelter (cake), 24s. per ton.—Zinc (sheet), 29s. per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb. tile and tough cake, 126s. per ton.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.

PARIS, JULY 19. The Metal Market remains without any material alteration, a fair amount of business has been done at the prices of last week both in French and Scotch iron. At St. Didier, the general appearance of the market is not so animated as it has been, although holders seem disinclined to accept lower rates. At the meeting of the masters, recently held at Besançon, it was resolved that no iron should be melted, and a strike of the workers has been declared. The buyers of wrought iron were present, but no transaction took place in consequence of the absence of sellers. The Mining Share Market is still dull, but there has been a trifle more business done this week than last, and prices have not materially changed. The Mines de la Loire have been freely dealt in at 680 fr., Cusnes de Septèmes at 140 fr., and Villedu Maine Zinc have been in good demand, at 360 fr. The mines of San-Fernando will hold an extraordinary general meeting on the 30th inst., of which you shall receive the full particulars for publication in your issue of the 31st. The market for iron ore at Bordeaux, Pau, and elsewhere, has met considerable business, has been done, in many cases at an advance on the fixed rates. With regard to the Belgian market, the *Journal de Charleroi* states that the metal market remains in the same position, and that prices are without material alteration. The Coal Market shows some animation, and sellers will accept nothing below current rates. The *Ancré* states that a new pattern of iron has been lately produced at the St. Didier forge, which the inventor, M. Zarus of Paris, calls *fer à coulisse*, and which is likely to become of great utility in building. It is a metal of a light weight, and of great strength, and the double T pattern which has proved itself capable of much practical application, and that the present pattern may be described as a triple T, but as it will be placed in the Exhibition, we shall not at present enter into further details. The metallurgical department of the Exhibition is now approaching something like completion, and, consequently, more interest is felt on visiting it. Amongst the different articles exhibited are many of the greatest utility for the purposes for which they are intended. M. de Sars, of St. Germer, has exhibited some beautiful specimens of cast iron, and of wrought iron, which were made in the works of the same gentleman, and for which invention a medal of honour was awarded to M. Paris, by the Société Universelle pour l'encouragement des Arts et de l'Industrie of London, at their meeting in August last. The galvanised iron is also well worthy of inspection. One exhibitor has some metallic curtains, which we may add are not an experimental production of the maker, but an article likely to come into practical use. They are formed of innumerable small pieces of flexible iron, clamping into one another, and by the elasticity of iron can be folded in almost any direction, in order to prevent the valuable specimens of delicate and useful workmanship from being lost sight of on the closing of the Exhibition. Mons. Duvinage, the director of *L'Ecole de la Metallurgie*, is using every exertion to establish a "Museum" (if we may so call it) for the reception of such samples as exhibitors or manufacturers may feel disposed to deposit therein, under the title of the Central Depot for Iron Manufacturers, &c. The specimens will be classified according to their various uses, and marked with the inventor's name, and nationality. The inventor's name will be engraved on the deposit, and the depositors' names will be always ready for inspection by those interested, and even such visitors will be likely to enquire into the merits of the inventions, from knowing the names of the inventor, and being thus enabled to apply to him direct, instead of being compelled to submit to the usually unsatisfactory process of applying to agents. Although the present premises occupied by M. Duvinage are spacious, and well adapted for carrying out the project on a comparatively small scale, it is stated that the Government intend to build, with extensive grounds, a new and more permanent museum, on a site to be selected by the manager; that it is likely to become a place of the greatest interest to both buyers and sellers of metallurgical products, and many manufacturers and merchants consider that by exhibiting there they would more to increase their business than by any other method of bringing their goods before the public.



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ton of ore per fm. in the 70 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, and contains yellowish, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 70 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, not very rich, and will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The 62 west is at the present moment idle, as we have to secure it with timber before we can extend it any further; we hope soon to resume it again; there is a difference in the lode—large, but as yet of no value for ore. In the 58 east the lode is 24 ft. wide, very rank with munda, and of no value for ore. In the 58 west there is no ore in the bottom of the end, but the back is very poor ore, in the cross-cut north from this level we have cut through the lode, which is 4 feet wide, but rank with munda, with spots of ore, but not saving work; we shall drive the back to the lode to prove it. In the 56 west the lode is still considered unproductive; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, with very regular walls, but contains no ore. The rise in the back of the 44 west continues good, producing the same as last position. The slopes in the bottom of the 44, west and east of winz, is getting near to a close, shortly all the ore will have been taken away. In the slopes in the bottom of the 44 west of the winz, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and will produce 7 tons of ore per fm. In

Mr. Abielom Bennett's bankruptcy is about being superseded,—arrangements having been made with Mr. Symonds, the opposing creditor, by which it is believed, he will receive a large portion of the damages he had obtained.

\* The MINING JOURNAL has been duly registered at the Post Office, and the Stamped Edition (6d.) can, therefore, be posted and re-posted, as heretofore, for the period of 16 days, care always being taken that the stamp is to be plainly seen. The Unstamped Edition (5d.) can be forwarded by post on affixing a postage stamp.

\* We have been compelled to postpone the SUPPLEMENT we intended to accompany this week's Journal.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday went at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcells.—United Mines 676—Perran St. George, 362—St. Day United Mines 446—Consolidated Mines 470—Fowey Consols 412—Wheal Gifford 319—South Caradon 860—Perran and Laisane United 356—Great Crinnis 34—Wheal Busy 73—Trevelyan 11—Trethellan 67—West Crinnis 46—Old Wheal Bassett 33—West Trethellan 26—North Wheal Busy 18—Wheal Ellen 14—Wheal Fradence 12—Wheal Henry 6—Wheal Kitts 5—Michell and Symons' 1.—Total, 4012 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday took at Fyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcells.—West Basset 675—St. Wheal Seton 346—South Frances 400—East Fox 340—Trevelyan 340—Trethellan 136—Wheal Seton 303—Conduffor 395—Camborne 121—Trevelyan 152—South Crinnis 152—South Crofty 148—Great Onwel Consols 149—Delestone 121—Penbrook and East Crinnis 100—North Crofty 43—Jackson's Ore 43—Wheal Busy 93—Grambler and St. Aubyn 16.—Total, 4207 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, July 24.—Cobre 80, 74, 106, 103, 101, 96—Sydney 43, 42, 41—Berehaven 122—Knockmahon 61, 36, 30—Ballymurtagh 58, 36—Brittas Slag 73, 22, 12, 6—Spanish 60, 24, 14—Afrisco 57, 10—Garrucha 47—Ballysahan 5—Ores, Mica 19, 17—Rendamm 54x 24—Ore 10—Total, 1498 tons.



# Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

THE POSTAGE STAMP—AN UNSTAMPED JOURNAL.—By the communications we have received from subscribers, in town and country, our intention to continue stamping the entire impression of the Journal evidently does not meet approval, we have, therefore, decided on PUBLISHING AN UNSTAMPED EDITION, for the benefit of those who may feel disposed to avail themselves of it. The charge for the Journal, therefore, is—

UNSTAMPED ..... SIXPENCE EACH.

The advantage of the stamped copy is, that it can be posted, and re-posted, during 15 days—care being always taken that the stamp is to be plainly seen,—while the unstamped will be subject to postal charges each time of transmission. Those of our readers who may wish to obtain the unstamped Journal can procure it on arranging with their respective agents.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LEAD AND COPPER ORES.—Sir: I am at a loss to understand from the description, in last week's Journal, whether Mr. Alfred Jenkins's patent is for the reduction of copper ores. I cannot think he means that the copper should come hot from the calciner into the ore furnace. My experience has told me that it should always be cold; indeed, while cooling, a large proportion of the sulphur is being oxidised.—G. L. Liverpool, July 17.—(It does not follow that the ore should pass hot from the calciner to the ore furnace. The calciner, &c., on withdrawal through the aperture at the bottom of the calciner, may be set aside to cool, if needful, and piles carried successively when in a fit state, to the flowing furnace without loss of time. The improvement claimed is heating two furnaces, or rather two furnaces in one, by one fire.—Ed. M. J.)

CARBONATE MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Can any of your readers give me information respecting this mine? I am told that it has been abandoned, and 6s. 6d. per share returned to the adventurer, after an outlay of 7l. 5s. per share. Having been absent from England, I should be glad to learn if my information is correct or not, and under whose superintendence its affairs were wound-up.—A SHAREHOLDER.

COPPER MINES' COMPANY.—Sir: Being an original stockholder in the above company, I am distressed at calling the attention of my co-adventurers to the loss we have sustained by the failure of the late Governor, Sir John Dean Paul; also to a very large claim which I understand is now established against us by Mr. Wood, of Port Talbot, for branches of contract; along with a serious amount of costs in common law, Chancery, &c. The holders of preference stock (with guaranteed interest at 7½ per cent.), the lawyers, and perhaps certain other interested parties, do not feel the same distress; but we unfortunate original stockholders are positively awamped thereby. Our property, lately quoted at 40 per cent. discount, is now without any mark or value in the market, because the whole of these losses fall upon us. Surely it would be well to enquire (if not too late) whether any and what steps have been taken to avert by arrangement the eternal litigation in which we are always involved, and which, ere long, must reach the preference stockholders as well as ourselves; if it does not end in something still worse—a smash as disgraceful and as extensive as that from which we flattered ourselves we had emerged.—A PROPRIETOR OF ORIGINAL STOCK: London, July 16.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.—A Shareholder.—The communication was inserted last week, is informed that there never was any copper discovered in the mines belonging to this company. In a paragraph which appeared some weeks back, a typographical error occurred, which was corrected the following week.

SOUTH COKE MINES.—The letter from Mr. St. Pierre Foley shall be published in our next week's Journal.

"T. C. S." (Gloucester).—The difficulty in smelting rich carbonates mainly consists in obtaining a clean slag; if poorer ores can be got as a flux, this evil may be remedied. A great deal depends upon the experience of those entrusted with their reduction. The smelters to be sent abroad should be carefully selected, as they are difficult to be replaced; consequently, great caution must be exercised as to the capabilities of the parties to be engaged.

TRANSMISSIONS.—Sir: What is doing at this concern? Surely we ought to have more spirited operations, with 12,000 shares, 17. paid. How long it has been quoted in your Journal I do not know; but I find that in May, 1853, it was then 10,000 shares, with 17. per share paid, and as selling at 22. 10s. In December, 1853, it was quoted in 12,000 shares, with only 10s. paid, and selling at 15s. Whether the number of shares was really 10,000 or 12,000 I cannot tell; but I have been informed that 5000 of them were free shares, another 1000 were never allotted, and on 3200 more the second instalment of 10s. was not paid, whereby those shares became forfeited in April, 1854. This disposes of 8600 shares out of the whole number. No meeting of shareholders, as I can learn, was ever called till the 26th June, 1855, when five or six shareholders (not one of whom was a member of the original committee of management) were present. The accounts really showed a balance of 443l. 1s. 1d. against the mine. It was resolved that the captain be discharged, and all outlay discontinued beyond what was necessary to keep the leases unfettered; that a special meeting be immediately called, to decide on the appropriation of the unallotted 1000 shares, to take into consideration the further prosecution of the undertaking, and to make the necessary call to discharge existing liabilities. The salary of the secretary and promoter was reduced from 14l. 13s. per month to 1l. 1s.—G. T. July 18.

"Miner" (Cambridge).—Antimonial grey copper rarely occurs crystallised; its colour is dark lead grey, approaching to iron black, both externally and internally; no appearance of regular structure, fracture conchoidal, and surface glistening; not very brittle. Its principal locality is Schwartz, in the Tyrol; it is, however, also met with at Kapnick, in Transylvania, at Clausthal in the Harz, and in Siberia, frequently imbedded in red manganese.

LOUISE MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Your correspondent, "A Shareholder," has thought proper to read me a homily on the wickedness of using a phrase which was a mere figure of speech. He is of that class that "strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel" (another figure of speech); he objects to the use of a simile, and yet, both in this letter and a previous one, in the most unscrupulous manner, imputes the most dishonest and unworthy motives and conduct to men of whom he knows nothing, and asserts as facts things that have not the shadow of a foundation.—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER: July 10.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.—We should feel greatly obliged if "A Shareholder," whose communication appeared in last week's Journal, would state where a letter will reach him, as his address has been mislaid.

GREAT NEWAS.—Sir: With reference to Mr. Hodge's letter, in your last Journal, which, we presume, Mr. Emerson will not trouble himself to reply to, we would ask Mr. Hodge whether he did not sell all his interest in the agreement for the lease for Great Newas to the West Polgoth Company, and receive the money, and whether, when the company was required, he did not insist on and obtain from the Great Newas Company 700 shares before he would assign the lease, notwithstanding he had sold all his interest in it; and whether the West Polgoth Company have not and now claim these 700 shares, and are about commencing Chancery proceedings, to compel him to give them up, or pay the amount he received for the sale of them?—HARCOCK AND SHARP, Solicitors to the West Polgoth Company: Tokenhouse-yard, July 10.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: It is now over two years since Capt. Bell, the superintendent, and his staff left England: with the exception of hearing of his arrival in the colony, we have no further information. He took with him a considerable stock of machinery and tools. Surely it is the duty of the directors to let the shareholders know in what position they stand; they ought in justice to report progress, whether it be for good or evil. For a long period no report has been quoted, although one of those which is the Official List of the Stock Exchange; some enquiry should take place. According to the Deed of Settlement, the annual meeting should be held in March. Although the company has been in existence three years, the directors have never called us together. The shareholders should look after their own interests, or this association may be like the Ave Maria, and several other defunct companies, whose proceedings have been exposed in the columns of the Mining Journal.—C. F. S.: Leamington.

WINDUP SURPRISE.—The reports are inserted in another column. "An Inquirer" will, therefore, be able to ascertain the information he requires.

"Miner" (Redruth).—Arsenical iron pyrites is of a paler yellow colour than common iron pyrites, passing, according to the proportion of arsenic it contains, into steel-grey. When struck with the hammer, and also before the blowpipe, it yields arsenical as well as sulphurous vapours; sometimes it is magnetic. It occurs in common pyrites and arsenical cobalt, in Sweden and in Cornwall.

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND ADELAIDE BANK.—The secretary has been for some time indisposed. A meeting is appointed for the 24th inst.; the shareholders will then have an opportunity of knowing the progress Mr. Mackenzie has made since his arrival in the colony.

WEST MARISSA MINING COMPANY.—Sir: The committee of this mine, which consists of Sir R. Jenkins, Messrs. A. Moore, D. Daly, J. Greene, G. Murray, Sir E. Byles, and Dr. R. Lancaster, refer to the report of the present scrip-holders in the company, or to show any of the accounts, or the cost-book and other books of the company, as by the cost-book of the company they are bound to do. I shall be glad to co-operate with any scrip-holders in Chancery proceedings to compel the committee to render accounts and to register the scrip-holders, and shall feel obliged if you will give any one who is inclined to take legal proceedings an opportunity to address me through you.—A SCRIP-HOLDER: City, July 18.

LOUISE MINING COMPANY.—Sir: One or two of your correspondents, under the head of Notices to Correspondents, require some information respecting this company. It commenced on the 1st of March, 1853: the duration is fixed for 99 years from that date. The mines comprised are as follow:—Louise, silver, lead, copper, zinc, and iron, at Krantscheld, township of Abbech, province of Havelburg; Desobere, silver, lead, iron, and zinc, in the same locality; Marian Grube, silver, lead, zinc, and iron, in the same locality. There are also several acres of land, a mill, dwelling-house, workshops, dressing-floors, stamps, &c. Its nominal capital is 32,000 shares: of these 22,000 were issued, 18,000 in shares were given for the mine, and 4000 were taken by a dozen persons, and paid for. These 4000 represented the working capital. It was considered at the time that the concern could be worked without a steam-engine: since found to be impracticable. New dressing-floors have been erected; and there being very scanty accommodation in the neighbourhood for miners, a large house was built, capable of lodging 150 men. These works with the underground operations, have more than exhausted the 4000l. A few months since, in order to free the mine from a debt, which amounted to about 9000l., and to provide the means of purchasing a steam-engine, a subscription to raise 30000l. was started. It reached only 21000l.: 8000l. of this was paid down, and nearly all the debt is discharged. The balance is insufficient to provide a steam-engine, but it is open to any shareholder or shareholders to make up the deficiency; and the terms can easily be ascertained at the office.—OSWALD: July 20.

DURTON LEAD ORE COMPANY.—We have received several communications respecting the affairs of this company, complaining that we have neglected to publish full reports of the proceedings; but we have not been conducted in a satisfactory manner. Our reporter has invariably attended, but has latterly been refused admission, a course of action involving suspicion as to the prospects of any undertaking, more particularly one to which we have devoted great attention, in publishing full reports of their progress from time to time.

ERRATUM.—In Mr. Craddock's letter, last week, "On Steam—its Value and Application," in the fourth paragraph, in describing the relative volumes of steam at 210 lbs., as compared with the same weight of steam at 15 lbs. per square inch—by 1-14th read 1-11th.

EXTRACTION OF POOR COPPER ORES FROM MUNDIC.—Sir: About two months since you stated a patent was about to be taken out, by which copper ores containing only 1 per cent. might be made available at a profit; at the same time you promised in a few weeks to publish some further information. I, as well as many others, have been anxiously looking for some communication, but in vain. Has it proved a failure?—SHELTER. [We expected to have received the communication: from authentic information, we are told the patentee is Dr. Nielsen, of the Elbe Copper-Works, Hamburg, who probably would reply to any question he might be required to answer.—Ed. M. J.]

THE GOLD QUESTION.—We are aware of the interest felt respecting the workings to be prosecuted at East Alfred Conso; but we think that further correspondence had better be deferred until Mr. Calvert reports some actual results.

CARRON-NOVA MINING COMPANY.—Sir: A few months since these mines were quoted in your List at 18s. They are now 14s. Reports were regularly inserted from the mine, but these have not lately appeared. It was stated a capital of 80000l. was subscribed; and ores were sold: surely the whole of this amount cannot have been expended. At the meeting in February there was a balance in favour of the mine, and I have seen no further reports of the meetings. I am anxious to know what progress has been made, as, though not a shareholder, I hold shares as securities.—DENTON.

MINING EXCHANGES.—The subject is not one for public comment: we presume the course pursued, and on the prudence of which we are not called upon to judge, was considered requisite, or it would not have been adopted.

Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 25, Fleet-street, London:

GEOLGY AND MAGNETISM. By EVAN HOPKINS. 16s.  
GEOLOGY AND MINING—FOUR LECTURES BY G. HENWOOD, Esq. 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s.  
GOLD ROCKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN CALVERT. 10s. 6d.  
WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES. By MATTHIAS DURN, Esq. 12s. 6d.  
PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1854. By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S. 6d.  
STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST FOR 1854. By W. H. CUMMIS, Esq. 6d.  
GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS. 2s.  
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BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF INVESTMENT, with particulars of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in England and Wales. By J. H. MURCHISON, F.G.S. 3s. 6d.; by post, 4s.

For the accommodation of our City correspondents, communications or reports may be left at Messrs. HARCOCK AND SHARP, No. 20, Tokenhouse-yard, where there is a box to receive them; but in all instances it will be preferred that they be sent direct to the office, 25, Fleet-street.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 21, 1855.

The Act of the present session of Parliament for amending and extending the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court over Devonshire having passed, is now law. It provides that the jurisdiction of the Court of the Vice-Warden shall henceforth be extended and exercised over the county of Devon, and over the mines and miners therein. It further enacts that the process of that Court shall run in and be executory throughout the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and that the forms and customs of procedure, as now lawfully used and exercised in the Stannaries of Cornwall (subject, nevertheless, to such amendments or provisions as are contained in, or may be authorised by the Act, and to all other lawful rules and orders of the Court), shall henceforth be adopted, used, and enforced, in and throughout the Stannaries and county of Devon, and that the Stannaries of the two counties shall be and become for the purposes of stannary jurisdiction one entire district. It is then further provided that the present and all future Vice-Wardens of the Stannaries shall be Vice-Wardens of the Stannaries of and for both counties, and shall have therein the like powers, privileges, authority, and jurisdiction over and in respect of mines and miners, and causes touching the same, in Devon as in Cornwall; and all miners and others interested in mines in Devon shall have the privilege to sue and be sued at law and in equity, in the Court of the Vice-Warden, and be amenable to that Court and to the Vice-Warden, as well by reason of the person as of the cause in like cases, and for like causes in and for which the miners and others interested in mines in Cornwall now have such privilege, or are amenable to the Court or Vice-Warden. There is, however, a proviso that the common law jurisdiction of the Vice-Warden, in respect of causes of action arising in Devon, shall not extend to, or be exercised in, the county of Devon, or to or over miners therein, excepting in causes and in respect of matters relating to mines, or the products thereof, or work connected therewith, or to the working or management thereof, or the supply of materials, money, or necessities, or performance of work or labour to, for, or in respect of such mines or works, or relating to the customs of mining or miners, or to shares or interests in any mine or adventure in mines.

The union of these two important mining counties of Cornwall and Devon under the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court is an important feature in modern legislation. It would be highly prudent, also, in those who are interested in mining adventures in those two shires, and who are resident in London and elsewhere in England and Wales, beyond the limits of the jurisdiction, to remember that peculiar facilities are afforded by the present Act for service of its process, and for rendering parties amenable to its orders and decrees. In fact, the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries will henceforth be enabled to exercise complete jurisdiction over parties, no matter in what part of England and Wales they may be resident, in respect of all questions relating to mining occurring within the precincts of his now extended limits. Such powers cannot fail to afford stability to mining operations in these rich mineral districts, and the present statute amounts to a legislative declaration that the Stannaries jurisdiction, even in its hitherto restricted form, has worked beneficially, and that its extension would be judicious and useful.

Two public notices, according to the requirements of the Act, have appeared in the local journals circulating in those shires, which it is highly desirable should be made known to the numerous parties interested in mining operations within them, who reside in the metropolis and in other parts of Great Britain. By the first of these notices, dated at Truro, on the 10th of July, 1855, and signed P. P. SMITH, secretary to the Vice-Warden, it is intimated to the public that until provision shall be made for the sitting of the Stannaries Court in Devonshire, all suits and causes on the Equity side of the Court, arising within the Stannaries and county of Devon, must be prosecuted in the office of the Registrar of the Court at Truro, and heard and tried before the Vice-Warden at the Princes Hall, in that town. Notice is thereby further given that all petitions must be entered at the office of the secretary of the Vice-Warden, and that summonses to appear and plead may be obtained from him. A further public intimation is thereby given, that generally all rules of practice, forms, and customs of procedure now in force in the Stannaries of Cornwall, will be applicable (*mutatis mutandis*), changing only what ought to be changed to causes arising in the Stannaries and county of Devon, save only that no proceedings can at present be effectually taken in respect of such last-mentioned causes on the Common Law side of the Court, which involve the trial of any issue or question of fact triable by a jury. The reason of this latter reservation is obvious, as a trial by jury implies at Common Law a selection of jurors from the locality, and there cannot, of course, be any such selection until the Court is itself enabled to hold its periodical sittings in the county of Devon. We presume that there will be as little time as possible lost in making the necessary arrangements for that purpose, and that the intentions of the Legislature will be speedily brought into full operation.

It would also appear to have been wisely designed by the framers of the Act that the Court, in respect of its extension to Devonshire, should be, as far as possible, "self-supporting." The second notice from the Registrar's office, Truro, also dated the 10th of July, is addressed to the head managers, captains, pursers, and other persons having the principal superintendence of mines in Devonshire. They are thereby apprised that the assessment legalised and imposed by the Act of one farthing in the pound sterling on the value of all metals and metallic minerals which shall be from time to time brought to sale in, or withdrawn from, any mine within the county of Devon, commenced on the 15th day of June last past, and will be collected for the first time at the end of three calendar months next after that day. Notice is thereby further given, that all head managers, captains, pursers, or other persons having the principal superintendence of mines of metals and metallic minerals in the county of Devon must, within ten days after each quarterly account of the mines over which they are placed shall have been, or ought to have been, made up, transmit to

the Registrar for the time being of the Vice-Warden's Court, a full, true, and particular account and returns of all metals and metallic minerals which shall have been brought to sale in, or shall have been withdrawn from, the same mines within the preceding quarter. They are further required and directed in such return to state the value in money of the respective quantities of the metals and metallic minerals specified therein at the time the same were respectively brought to sale or withdrawn, as the case may be; and further, that such head managers, captains, pursers, or other persons having the principal superintendence of such mines must, on application from the collector of the Vice-Warden's Court, pay, or cause to be paid, to such collector the sum of one farthing in the pound sterling on the aggregate value of all metals and metallic minerals which shall have been brought to sale, or withdrawn from such mines during the preceding quarter, and that every payment shall be considered as costs, and shall be allowed in the accounts of such mines accordingly.

The public notice further apprises all parties that Mr. WILLIAM CLIVE, of Truro, in the county of Cornwall, has been duly appointed the collector for the assessment for the Court in the county of Devon, and was authorised to apply for and receive the same. We have deemed it right to put all persons interested in mines in these two great southern mineral counties fully in possession of the requirements of the law, which has only just come into operation, with the view that those who are entrusted with the management of such mines, whether resident in London or elsewhere, may make all necessary arrangements for complying with the directions of the Act, and regulate their accounts in strict conformity with its requirements.

We regret to observe that very considerable excitement prevails amongst the inhabitants of the townships of Hanley and Shelton, in the Duchy of Lancaster, arising from alarm caused by the extensive mining operations under and endangering the foundations of the houses within the district. The lands and minerals belong to the Crown, and are under the management of the Chancellor of the Duchy, and the mines of coal and iron are now extensively worked by a lessee of the Crown. At the commencement of the present century those townships were comparatively insignificant hamlets, but with the progress of the country they have attained commercial importance, and they now contain many large manufactories of porcelain and earthenware, eighteen churches and chapels, three covered markets, a public Town Hall and infirmary, with railways and canal, nearly 6000 dwelling-houses, and a population of 30,000 people. Formerly the mines were worked alone for coal, but latterly ironstone has been raised in such large quantities as to create serious alarm, and it is apprehended to endanger the dwellings of the inhabitants. The residents are mostly copyhold tenants of the Duchy, and claim to have purchased their lands, and built upon them, conceiving that the grant of the surface implied and carried with it the right of foundation, without which the grant would be delusive, and their properties without protection. There can be no doubt but that the tenants are entitled to protection for the foundations; this right has been clearly established in many instances; and even with respect to the townships in question, the Court of Chancery made an express decision in their favour. This decision has never been reversed or varied, and the inhabitants, consequently, rested satisfied, in the expectation that all future mining operations would be governed by it, and that arrangements would be made between the Crown, its lessee of the minerals, and its tenants the copyholders, for defining and regulating their respective rights.

In this reasonable hope the inhabitants have been disappointed, and a very numerous meeting of the copyholders and inhabitants of the townships was held at the Town Hall, on the 9th of July (EDWIN ALLY, Esq., in the chair). The room was greatly crowded, principally by working men, who by the exercise of industry, frugality, and economy, had erected for themselves what they considered homes, upon ground that was unfortunately proved a shifting and insecure foundation, and they naturally displayed a deep interest in any movement calculated to bear upon a question so vital to them. The meeting was addressed at length by several influential persons, and amongst others, by Mr. J. L. RICARDO, and the Hon. F. L. GOWEN, both Members of the Legislature, for Stoke-upon-Trent, who, while they all expressed a due regard to the rights of the Crown, claimed protection for the lives and properties of the inhabitants. Several speakers commented upon the conflict of interest between the lessee of the mines and the tenants of the soil, both deriving title under the Crown. Great alarm was expressed that unless the mining operations of the lessee were checked and controlled, the manufactories would be undermined and thrown down, and the place reduced to ruins, as had been the case with Bilston, and some others, in the south of the county. It was stated that in another royal domain, the Duchy of Cornwall, similar alarm had been felt and similar complaints made, but that these complaints had been met by concessions which satisfied the people, and the Staffordshire men were entitled to the same protection which had been afforded to those of Cornwall.

Instances were referred to in which some extensive manufactories in the district had been rendered untenable, and were obliged to be abandoned, in consequence of the sinking of the foundations, from the raising of the ironstone. The copyholders did not complain of the mining operations extensively worked, but they claimed protection, or at least compensation for the consequences, and the public alarm for the insecurity of property was every day increasing, from the extended and extending operations around them. To these grievances they also complained that another and most serious one had been recently added, in the open calcination of ironstone close to the townships, the vapours of which were alleged to be driven in every direction, seriously affecting the comforts and injuring the health of the inhabitants.

We have stated fairly the complaints of the townspeople, and we confess that we should have been inclined to consider them in some degree exaggerated, were it not for the very strong observations of Mr. RICARDO, M.P. While he fully acknowledged the great importance of the subject, he complained of the disregard of popular feeling and popular rights evinced by the successive holders of the office of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. That office generally confers a seat in the Cabinet on some fortunate peer, and certainly Mr. RICARDO was not very measured in his censures upon the successive noblemen who have held it. He observed that we had lately heard a great deal about administrative reform, but he confessed that if there was any one department in the state which required reform more than another, it was in the Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster. He detailed his applications to successive chancellors, and amongst the rest, to Lord HANMOW, the present holder of the office, and he complained that he had invariably received the same stereotyped answer from all—that the copyholders should be protected, with a due regard to the rights of the mineral lessee of the Crown.

Resolutions were finally entered into, strongly expressing on the part of the copyholders a determination to claim a right to foundations for their buildings, protection against damage from the mines, compensation for injuries occasioned by the working of them, and to seek the attainment of those objects by all legitimate means. The meeting, while expressing every good feeling towards the lessee of the Duchy, also, by one of its resolutions, invited him to support their application to the Crown and to Parliament, for an Act to define the rights of all parties, and for carrying them out, and for making compensation for losses which may be caused by the working of the mines. We have in this Journal repeatedly directed attention to the obligation which the law imposes upon parties connected with mining operations to provide for the safety of surface buildings. In our Journal of the 16th of September last we referred to the case of the JUDGE-NICKLIN v. WILLIAMS, where the matter was treated as settled, the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, delivered by Mr. Baron PARKER, annulling the law on the subject to be clear, merely decided that a second action was not maintainable for the same injury. The question had been also solemnly decided in the Court of Session in Scotland, in the important case of BALD'S Trustees v. the Alloa Colliery Company and the Earl of MAR, notified at length in the same Journal; that Court in its unanimous judgment laying down this established principle, that mine proprietors could not lawfully carry on operations underground, the effect of which would be, necessarily, to injure buildings on the surface, without being answerable for the consequences in damages. The grievances of which the copyholders of Hanley and Shelton complain present this peculiarity, that the holders of the surface are affected by the acts and operations of the lessee of the mines, both deriving under the same lord of the soil—the Crown, bound to deal with strict impartiality to the two classes of its tenants, may be assumed that the Crown derives a large revenue from the mines; and if such be the fact, a sufficient portion of that revenue ought to be appropriated to the protection of the buildings on the surface. The evils anticipated from the calcination of ironstone are, perhaps, somewhat exaggerated. This point of difference is one that may, probably, also admit of adjustment, by removing the furnaces to a proper distance from the



town. The inhabitants would seem to be adopting a judicious course in seeking by direct appeal the intervention of the Crown and Legislature; and being themselves naturally anxious to promote and encourage mining operations to the utmost, we hope that, with a view to the same object, the proposals of the copyholders and inhabitants will be met by a corresponding spirit on the part of those, to whom the management of the property of the Duchy of Lancaster is confided by the State.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

CAN SHAREHOLDERS RECOVER THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS, WHEN A COMPANY COMMENCES BEFORE THE WHOLE OF THE CAPITAL IS SUBSCRIBED OR PAID UP?

This is a question which has for some time agitated the public mind, and, in the absence of any legal decision on the point, has led to much unpleasantness whenever an undertaking has not been so successful as anticipated. The question appears to have been first raised in the case of *BASTON v. RYLANDS*, which was tried at the Guildhall Sittings, in July, 1854. The plaintiff sought to recover the sum of 200*l.*, being the amount of 200 shares taken in a company which was represented to consist of 100,000 shares of 1*l.* each, 55,000 only being allotted. The Chief Baron of the Exchequer, having taken an erroneous view of the case, in conceiving that the directors had withheld the issue of the remaining shares, in order to augment the profit on those allotted, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with leave to move for a new trial. The case was again in the Court of Exchequer by the Judges *in banc*, when Baron PARKE gave as his opinion, "that the plaintiff could not recover, unless it was a condition precedent that the whole of the capital should be paid up, or that the undertaking had been abandoned; and he considered that the plaintiff had sanctioned the application of his capital by the decision of the majority of the shareholders." The plaintiff, however, withdrew the proceedings before the opinion of the Court was delivered.

A second attempt to revive the question was in the case of *BARTON v. BACON*, which was brought forward in the Court of Common Pleas in March last. This was a case in which a company was projected with 10,000 shares, only 4135 of which were appropriated. The plaintiff sought to recover on the ground of failure of consideration, and the Chief Justice, without hearing the facts of the case, stated that he considered, from the capital represented in the prospectus to consist of 10,000 shares, there was a breach of contract, and cited the cases of *NICKOLS v. CROSBY*, and *WALTON v. SPOTTISWOODE*, both of which were abandoned undertakings, the case in point being a mine which was then in profitable working. It was agreed that the case should be a special one; but, up to the present time, the records of the Court above do not furnish us with any argument or decision on the point.

The third attempt to solve this important question was in the case of *KOCH v. LEONARD*, which was brought before the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, at the sittings at Guildhall, on the 29th of June. The plaintiff sought to recover the amount of his deposit upon 100 shares in the *Cwm Eiga Slate Quarry*, on the ground that the capital was represented to consist of 12,000 shares, whilst only 7000 had been paid upon. The Chief Baron stated, "that this state of things did not afford any ground for the plaintiff to recover, as there was no evidence of the abandonment of the undertaking; and he put it to the counsel for the plaintiff, if only one share had been left unappropriated, whether he would have on that ground sought to recover." The case was ultimately stopped by the learned Baron.

This decision, therefore, settles the question, so far as the ruling of a judge *ad hoc* is concerned. There cannot, however, be two opinions on the matter, either in a legal or commercial point of view, as it must be evident to every one that, had the undertakings in which the plaintiffs embarked been paying large dividends, the parties would not have resorted to a legal tribunal for the recovery of their money; but, unfortunately, in mining companies, the moment a shareholder becomes dissatisfied with the management, or the unprofitable character of the undertaking, he seeks the recovery of the moneys which he has speculatively embarked in common with others, and from those who have not only contributed to the undertaking, but also devoted a considerable portion of their time in promoting the success of the same.

In the case of *CLIFTON v. DAVIES*, it was decided that when an undertaking was commenced without the concurrence of the general body of the shareholders, and without the whole capital being subscribed, that the parties who commenced the undertaking did so at their own risk, and that a shareholder who had not sanctioned the application of his capital by the decision of the majority was not amenable to creditors of the undertaking; but the law has nowhere laid down the principle that if an undertaking is commenced without the *whole* of the nominal capital being paid up, that the parties who undertake the responsibility of management are to be liable to every litigant shareholder, whenever he chooses to ask for the return of his money.

There is a very wide distinction between a company established under the Joint-Stock Act and one on the Cost-Book Principle. We will suppose a railway to be constructed under the provisions of the former, when estimates are made of the expenditure for the purchase of land, engine, rails, stations, &c., and it is very obvious, without the obtaining of capital, which is necessary and essential for the purpose, that a great act of injustice would be done to contributors to a portion of the capital, by the expenditure of funds which are inadequate to the completion of the undertaking. But the case is far different in mineral undertakings (and the Legislature has very properly exempted such from the operations of the Joint-Stock Act of 7th and 8th Vics., cap. 110), as it is well known that a pick may be struck in the ground and discover treasures which will not require any capital for development; hence one of the leading features of the cost-book is, that capital shall be obtained as and when the same is required; and it is a matter of little moment if such capital is obtained by the whole of the shares being subscribed, and paying calls thereon, or by the allotment of reserved shares, as, practically, they are one and the same. But the former method of obtaining capital is often resorted to, particularly in questionable undertakings, under the impression that a shareholder will go on contributing, in preference to sacrificing his previous payments.

From time to time, there have appeared in our columns several interesting communications regarding the formation of water companies in California; and although they have been prominently placed before the public, with but one or two solitary exceptions they have not attracted much notice, and found but little favour with British capitalists. It is well known that one of the causes of the failure of several of the gold mining associations has mainly been owing to the deficiency of the supply of water-power. On occasions, when the rainy season has commenced, the water has been so turbid that it has been impossible to use it; in other cases, inundations have taken place, which have injured the machinery, and caused a suspension of operations; the dry season has then followed, when neither crushing nor amalgamating has been possible. The consequence of this has been that a costly staff has had to be kept up, while they were doing nothing for the benefit of their employers. The mismanagement of directors in London, with their general incompetence and ignorance, to which might be added something worse, it is not necessary here to recapitulate, as they have been so often and so fully detailed in our Journal.

It is a known fact that the facilities for obtaining gold are now greatly diminished, and that neither the placers nor the gold quartz-bearing rocks are so easy of access as heretofore. A new improvement of hydraulic mining has been, we are informed, introduced in placer mining, which economises from four-fifths to nine-tenths of the labour employed according to the system hitherto in use. The means by which this is done is an elastic pipe, 4 inches diameter, supporting a column of water from 50 to 150 feet high, which is discharged through a nozzle, from 1 to 2 inches diameter, on the bank of soil to be operated upon, thereby washing down large quantities, from which the gold can be easily extracted. The water to supply the hose is obtained from aqueducts, situated on elevated portions of the mountains, connecting with the head waters of the permanent streams, which are supplied during the summer months from the melting of the perpetual snow, which is parallel with the gold range throughout its whole extent. At Camptonville, at present, the charge for water, when it can be had, is from 2*s.* 1*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.* per inch, which is equal to 4*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.* per day for 16 inches for 10 hours. Two men, it is estimated, by means of an hydraulic pipe, can wash from 25 to 35 cubic yards of earth daily. At Gold Hill, on one of the claims, it was estimated that, with a constant supply of water, out of a weekly cost of 26*l.* a clear profit of 100*l.* per week could be made. Several of the claims now opened up as high as 250*l.* per day for water. In another column, it will be seen that the Rocky Bar Gold Mining Company, an established American asso-

ciation of good repute, are obliged partially to suspend their operations, on account of the failure of the water supply. The water company on the hill are nearly dried up, for want of this necessary element. We could quote several other instances, but the above will be sufficient to show the value which is attached to hydraulic power in California.

Several American companies have been formed, and are now returning large profits. One company, the Nevada County, under favourable auspices, has been organised, and from the high names and the respectable position of the directors, it has all the prospects of success; but this is, we believe, the only English association which has embarked its money in water companies in California. There is still room for further enterprise, and, to all appearance, a safe investment for capital. What, then, has been the reason why British enterprise has not turned its attention to so profitable a speculation? The question can be easily answered—the public have had so severe a lesson taught them by the gold mining associations, that they distrust undertakings in any way connected with gold mining, either in Australia or California; and, to a great extent, for this feeling the Americans are themselves to blame. Many of them brought forward here delusive schemes, which they knew were not founded on truth; and, through their instrumentality, they aided, in many instances, a set of designing knaves to plunder their fellow-citizens. To this was added the general incompetency of the agents who were dispatched to the works, their ignorance of the obstacles they had to overcome, as well as the climatic difficulties to be encountered. But few of these English associations now exist, and it is to be hoped that those remaining will still make profitable returns to the shareholders, who have so long and patiently waited for results.

The merchants in California are perfectly alive to the discredit which has been thrown upon the State by these enterprises: they aver that practical and local information was never required, and that, when offered, it was almost insultingly rejected. What they now require is that a board of enquiry should be constituted in London, consisting of respectable men, who could communicate with a constituted board there, so that whatever capital might be invested should be properly and judiciously applied. From all received accounts, it would seem that a certain supply of water is always to be obtained, and, if properly regulated, cannot fail to be of great benefit to all branches of industry in the country. Owing to the water famine which prevailed last year, in every branch of trade, commerce, and agriculture, severe losses occurred, from which scarcely any class has recovered; and hence the want of capital to carry out many water companies which have been already surveyed.

We thought it our duty again to draw the attention of our readers to this branch of enterprise, bearing, as it does, all the probabilities of success; but we would recommend that those embarking in these companies should not only weigh the feasibility of the undertaking, but look as well to the intelligence of the agents, and to the honesty of the directors, with whom they may be concerned. If satisfied with these, they will be able clearly to see their way, and a repetition of the late Californian misadventures will be avoided.

The adjourned special meeting of the MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY was held yesterday, the report of which will be found in another column. The directors are authorised to raise debenture bonds to the extent of 15,000*l.*, at a discount of 50 per cent., bearing interest at 7½ per cent.; and 15,000 shares of the company are to be reserved, in order that the bondholders may have the option of converting these bonds into stock shares at par; the term of the loan to extend over five years. These are the terms which the directors offer to the shareholders, and it remains to be seen if, by their supineness and culpable negligence, they will allow the opportunity to pass away, and suffer their magnificent property to fall into other hands. Already nearly all the preliminary work has been accomplished: the mine has been opened, tramroads constructed, and coals brought to market. The company is not now a new or speculative undertaking; it has been proved that, if adequate capital were employed, large profits could be immediately returned. With a sum of 5000*l.*, the association would be enabled to extend their operations to a great extent.

The value of land in America, more especially in the coal districts, is daily augmenting, and property which now may be worth only 20*l.* an acre, may, in the course of a few years, be worth as many pounds. The report of Professor ANSTON, made in the commencement of the present year, has shown how much profit could be realised, provided the necessary barges and steam-tugs could be obtained.

We are aware that there exists an ill-feeling with some parties, they conceiving that the association was brought under public notice by not very honourable means; but we are assured that those who are now at the head of affairs are men of business, and those who will strictly and honourably look after the interests of their constituents. The present board have not sought office, and it was only with great persuasion that Mr. GERARD RALSTON was induced to take the presidency. It is not our intention here to recapitulate all the advantages the Mount Carbon Company possess: the report of their own agent, Mr. GRIFFIN, as well as that of Professor ANSTON, is before the shareholders, and they can judge for themselves. This is not a question of debenture bonds: they have no right to apply to the public; they should protect their own property, knowing, as they should do, that every year it must increase in value. What we would advise is, that all parties should be alive to the value of the property they possess; that they should unite with the directors, and, by a strenuous and combined effort, render the Mount Carbon Mining Company a good and sound investment. This merits are supposed to deserve; and, if lost, it will only be owing to the folly and negligence of those most interested in its preservation.

#### THE BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY—SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS REGENERATION.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The rapid extension of the iron manufacture during the present century, and the immense fortunes made by many individual masters connected with and devoted to that branch of commerce, induced the formation of several joint-stock companies, for the purpose of embarking with a large subscribed capital in similar undertakings, but, unfortunately, in no case, we believe, with the successful results which have generally attended individual or small partnership enterprises. Into the causes which have thus rendered large companies unsuccessful in a manufacture and trade so prolific in wealth to others, we may, perhaps, get a fair insight by taking a review of the proceedings of the Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company, an association just now obtaining an unenviable notoriety, from being brought to the verge of ruin by incapacity and alleged misappropriation of the funds by the directors, not to make use of a much stronger term. The wretched and ruinous condition into which the company has been brought from want of unanimity in the direction, and unfettered and uninterfered with management at the works, is, perhaps, unexampled in the history of manufacturing and commercial companies; even its prototype, the old British Iron Company, scarcely exhibiting worse features.

A summary of the report of the committee of investigation, which has fearlessly unveiled so many dark transactions, and the miserable controlling power on the part of the direction, has already appeared in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, and the communications from "An Exposer of Abuses," and Mr. H. Scrivenor, the well-known author of the *History of the Iron Trade*, have well dissected that report, thrown some light on the subject of the best means of regenerating or resuscitating this unfortunate concern, and we here propose to follow up these remarks, and suggest more in detail the measures to be adopted for future guidance. The property is allowed by all who have seen it to be of first-rate character and value, singularly well situated both for manufacture and transit, and had it been in the hands of a Crawshaw, a Guest, a Bailey, a Brown, or other notables who have figured in the iron trade, the production of great wealth in a short period would have been the result.

The first step to be taken, and about which there must be no cavilling, mistake, or misunderstanding, is by legal means, which the shareholders undoubtedly possess, to get rid of the directors, who have clearly proved themselves so unworthy of the position in which they were placed. There is evidently an inclination on their parts to stick to office as long as they are permitted, as they have recently issued a circular, signed R. W. Konard, J. Masterman, jun., T. Moxon, jun., N. F. Davis, F. Cotton Finch, and W. H. West, in which they state that the committee's report, anonymous letters, and advertisements, which have appeared, are calculated seriously to injure the property; that a strong feeling was exhibited at the last meeting, that the interests of the company would be best secured by avoiding further discussion until certain arrangements proposed were carried out; that at the proper time they will call the shareholders toge-

ther and give the fullest explanations, and in the mean time hope the proprietary will not be led away by *ex parte* statements. To this Messrs. Banks and Co. reply, that the meeting at 83, Fleet-street, represented upwards of 3000 shares, the majority purchased at par or a premium, and that they are not likely to do anything to injure the property; they oppose the assertion that the statements are *ex parte*, as they were taken from the books and papers of the company at the office, and they call upon the directors to refute this, if they wish to preserve their characters, or stand well with the commercial world. If the directors refuse, they know how to act, and they call upon the shareholders to aid in preserving the property from ruin, and getting it out of the hands of such a set of incapables. They hope to obtain the co-operation of all who wish well to this fine property.

Having got rid of the direction, in which there cannot or ever will be any confidence, the next step must be to elect six or more gentlemen of high integrity, first-rate standing in society, of business habits, and, if possible, some of them, at least, with a knowledge of the iron manufacture. A meeting must then be called, the exact position of the company ascertained, and sufficient capital raised not only to pay off all loans and liabilities, and enable the direction to start unencumbered, but also to complete the Blaenavon mill and forge, and the three furnaces, commenced in 1839, at a cost of 71,000*l.*, which, with other works, were never finished, but allowed to go to wreck and ruin, and to carry on the manufacture of iron with unshackled means until ample returns are made from sales. A manager should be appointed, whose integrity, ability, and experience in such works is unquestionable, and such an one being obtained, he should have the uncontrolled regulation of the works, the directors only interfering in general matters, pecuniary affairs, regulating the sales, &c. There should still be a visiting director, whose duty would be not to interfere with and cross the manager, but to suggest any improvements which may strike him, and commune with him as to the best means of carrying them out. Mr. Scrivenor, in his communication in last week's *Journal*, very justly observes, "If the management be good, let it have its natural duties and powers at command; if not, make it so. Do not surround a manager with difficulties and annoyances, depriving him of the credit of that which is good, and casting upon him the whole responsibility if things go wrong." Such has too often been the case, and may supply an idea of one cause of the failure of iron companies while individual manufacturers are successful; in the former, many masters and contradictory orders paralyse the management and neutralise his exertions; in the latter, the employer is a friend and confidant, and all proceeds smoothly and well.

From the black side of the report we may turn with some satisfaction to the testimony borne by the committee to the excellent financial management of Mr. Moxon, and the excellent and valuable assistance of Messrs. Finch and Davis. Perhaps it might be found desirable, on a proper consideration of the subject, to re-elect these gentlemen in the new direction. By such a course of action as we here suggest, we have no doubt that the Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company may be placed in a position of complete re-organisation, and this valuable property be brought into a healthy and profitable state of working. In this opinion we are not singular, but every experienced party who has seen it considers it equal in productive capability to any similar property in the kingdom. The shareholders must, therefore, arouse themselves, throw off that inactive lethargy which has led to the complete paralysis of the powers of the enterprise; for the preservation of their own interests, and the employment of the industry of the district, they must take the affairs into their own hands, until the appointment of a proper direction; and evidence to the world that valuable properties, and the most important interests of mining and commercial communities, are not to be destroyed and jeopardised with impunity by recklessness, misappropriation, and mismanagement on the part of those to whom they have entrusted the proper development of their enterprise.

#### ONE HUNDRED MILES PER HOUR—NEW IRON ROADWAY, FOR HIGH SPEEDS ON RAILWAYS.

The acknowledged defects of the ordinary permanent ways, and the necessity for more substantial, safe, and efficient roads than those now employed, in order to meet the public demands for higher speeds, and increasing heavy traffic, calculated to permit the full development of the improvements in locomotives, and the onward progress of railway transit, with efficiency, safety, and economy, is now of much importance. In order, therefore, to meet those requirements, Mr. Wright's Bed-plate, New Iron Roadway, as noticed in this *Journal* of last Saturday, entirely removes all the concussion of loose parts and joints, so universal on railways, and is the source of the great expense of maintenance both of the road and carrying stock. The imperfection in the present construction, from the multiplicity of pieces, and the use of timber in the substructure, continually forces itself upon the consideration of railway engineers, not only from the expense of the frequent removal of the decayed sleepers, but from the evils which arise from the looseness of the numerous parts, and consequent inequalities in the joints of the rails, causing blows to be given by the engine in passing over, which produce increased traction, and rapid destruction, both of rails and chairs, as well as of the engines and carriages.

The value of a road as a means of lessening draught consists in its hard and unyielding surface; but if for the sake of saving the road it be made flexible, its value is proportionably lessened, as the permanent way is a constant source of expense, arising chiefly from loose and numerous parts, deflection of the rails, and the sinking of the sleepers under the pressure of passing loads; and those defects can only be obviated by giving to the permanent way a certain amount of rigidity, combined with an elastic absorbent, and with plenty of strength, also as few parts as possible, and a greater distribution of bearing surface on the ballast, so as to avoid the undue depression of the substratum, and thereby ensure a firm base.

The object, therefore, which it is most desirable to arrive at, and by which the blow is entirely avoided, is a combined mechanical construction, somewhat similar in principle to the slide lathe, planing-machine, and steam-engine solid iron beds, and by which the rail longitudinally is rendered, as nearly as possible, one continuous bar or plane, and the rails, chairs, and sleepers, composed of as few parts, and rendered as much as possible one stable mass, incapable of movement among themselves. Consequently, the particular property and most distinguishing feature of this invention, in contradistinction to all other sleepers hitherto devised, is in the employment of a single sleeper, as a complete piece of roadway in itself; and being a single massive piece or casting, is capable of sustaining a pair of rails, and that without any longitudinal or transverse joints whatever, thereby effectually securing the gauge of railway and the lateral angle of rails, and interposing between the rails and sleepers a medium sufficiently elastic to absorb the effect of the blows of the wheels, without being crushed or forced down into the ballast, and yet stiff enough to keep the upper surface of the rails in a uniform plane, as it is the prevailing opinion, from the enormous wear and tear now in operation, attributable to heavier engines, increasing speeds, heavier traffic, and the looseness of the numerous parts in the road, that the main source of strength, safety, durability, and economy in the permanent way is the absolute weight of material, by which alone the exigencies and requirements of daily increasing speeds, heavier traffic, and rolling stock, can be sustained, so as to render the road more secure and permanent than that now existing on railways; and it is also universally admitted that the present defective roads is the limit to higher speeds, now so desirable with the improved, more powerful, and ponderous locomotives; consequently, the want of a more secure, mechanical and solid road, equal to their increasing power and capabilities, is felt. Hence, the most important feature in this new principle of permanent way is, that all loose parts are dispensed with. It also possesses the properties of the wooden road with that of the iron road; and that a single sleeper is made at once to form a complete roadway in itself, combined together in one entire massive piece or casting, and in order especially to sustain and bind together the two collateral rails upon one and the same sleeper, without any jointings, either longitudinally or transversely, and multiplied continuously, comprises a complete system of substantial and independent framing, thereby incapable of movement among themselves, and effectually securing the gauge of railway, and resisting the tilting motion and lateral blows of the engine. Thus a single bed-plate sleeper, 12 feet long, as compared with a length of 12 feet of the ordinary permanent way, dispenses with five sleepers, ten chairs, ten wooden keys, and twenty trestles; and further, under this arrangement, the number of parts in a mile of single line, which on the Great Western amounts to 28,512, and on the London and North Western to 17,248, will be reduced to 7920 only; therefore, this new principle of construction, with its longitudinal bearing, the secure mode of fastening, and system of independent framing, may be regarded



**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.**—While a dark cloud hangs over our commercial prospects, and Canadian enterprise stagnates, it is gratifying to note how the superior ability and energy of foreign associations prosper here. The Grand Trunk goes so far as to publish its own statistics to prove its British character and prosperity. The traffic for the week ending June 9th, 1855, was \$60,474.34; for the corresponding week of last year, \$45,444.46. The number of miles open for the year was 292; the number completed was 40.36. Income from freight, \$1,240,000; revenue, 21.2s. 5d. If every hundred miles added to the line produced the same magnificent results, we may well wonder where the company will do with the accumulation of cash. According to Mr. Aldrich, the ordinary working expenses, exclusive of interest, wear and tear, and contingencies, are 8s. sterling per ton mile, which would give the following result: Freight rate revenue for the week, 1854, £18,251. 0s. 6d.; same 1855, 106,161. 6s. 7d. This it is to have a first-class Englishman for his former intimate management of Sir Cusack's Romantic, better known than for his former intimate association with a gentleman rather notorious to English railroad proprietors, whose name was Hudson.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser*, June 27.

Oxide of copper	68-13
Phosphoric acid	22-73
Water	8-51
Silica	*48=90-43



**W**ENDRON UNITED CHINA CLAY AND PEAT WORKS  
TIN MINING AND STREAMING COMPANY.

On the "Corr.-book SYSTEM."

In 20,000 shares of £1 each, payable in full on allotment, without further liability. This company is formed for working extensive and valuable deposits of china clay extending over nearly 450 acres, upon the Lanesarrow estate, near Redruth, Cornwall. The clay is of the finest quality, being used for making porcelain, china, bleaching calicoes, and a variety of other useful purposes. In conjunction with the china clay and peat works, the company will carry on mining operations, having purchased the lease of the tin and copper mine adjoining. Apart from mining, it is expected that

One-half of the shares have already been subscribed for by the original proprietors of the Company, and Applications for the remaining shares, and for prospectuses may be made to Messrs. WILLIAM & NICHOLSON, managing directors, 45, King William street, City; Mr. Wm. BURN, 15, Clifford street, Bond street; or to V. HOWARD OLD FORD, Esq., 29, Bloomsbury square.

**STEAM-ENGINES WANTED.—THE DYFNWNG LEAD MINES** require a PAIR of 6-horse HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINES, cylinders 18 in. diameter, 2 ft. stroke, with boiler and gear, complete; also a PORTABLE compound steam engine, with pump, to be delivered at Newtown or at Derwentlass, on the River Dove, and fixed complete and able to work at these mines.—Specifications may be obtained of Mr. GEO. HADLEY, at the offices of the mines, 8, Old Jewry, London; or of Mr. THOMAS BURNSTALL, Heywood House, Badesley-green, Birmingham. Tenders to be sent in to 8, Old Jewry, on or before the 31st inst. The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

**STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE, of 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32-horse power, with or without bellows, &c., &c.,**

12-horse power with or without cones; the 4-horse and upwards are fitted with separate expansion gear. Apply to Messrs. Gimson and Co., Engine Works, Leicester, who will tender for their erection in connection with wind or water corn mills, farms, saw mills, or for any manufacturing purpose, including shafting or other mill, farm, or workshop engines. *Engines and mill machinery.*

**IRON AND TIN-PLATE WORKS (FOREST OF DEAN GLOUCESTERSHIRE) TO BE LET, or the FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD.** This property would be disposed of to an early applicant on most advantageous terms under peculiar circumstances: The works have been recently erected, and are capable of making 500 boxes per week. A large stock of charcoal and other materials of

**IRON AND TIN-PLATE WORKS (FOREST OF DEAN GLOUCESTERSHIRE) TO BE LET, or the FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD.** This property would be disposed of to an early applicant on most advantageous terms under peculiar circumstances: The works have been recently erected, and are capable of making 500 boxes per week. A large stock of charcoal and other materials of

**MIDLAND WAGON COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the **FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING** of the company will be **HELD** at the Crown Hotel, High-street, Rotherham, on Friday, the 3d of August next, at One o'clock precisely, for the general purposes of the undertaking. The Transfer-books of the company will be closed on Thursday, the 50th inst., and

remain so until after the meeting.  
Rotherham, July 10, 1855.

GEO. WILTON CHAMBERS, Chairman.  
WILLIAM HARRISON, Sec.

**1** ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this corporation will be HELD, pursuant to the Charter and Deed of Settlement, at the office of the company, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at One for Two o'clock P.M. precisely.

By order of the Board WM. JERSON Secy

**RED DRAGON SILVER-LEAD MINE.**—Notice is hereby given that ALL SHARES upon which the sum of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE per share made up Special General Dividend for that period on the 23rd day of June last, will, unless the same be paid on or before 30 days from that date, be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED. Shareholders have the option of converting such shares into preferential shares, by giving notice to the secretary with the above particulars, on or before the 10th day of July next.

By order, W. PATERSON, Fuses,  
53, Lime Street, City, 13th. 1855.

**SOUTH COCK MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a General Meeting, held on the 23rd day of June last, a RETURN of ONE SHILLING per share will be PAYABLE at my office, No. 1, Field-court, Gray's Inn, on Thursday, the 12th day of July inst, between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock, and on every succeeding Tuesday and Thursday at the same hours until further notice. Shareholders will be required to deposit their scrip, for which a receipt will be given, entitling them to a further return when the affairs of the company are closed. W. R. TURNER.

1, Field-court, Gray's Inn.

**WHEAL SURPRISE.**—The UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice to all concerned that he will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for PAYMENT OF GOODS ORDERED BY WORK DONE, on account of Great Surprises under contract from Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Fuller (the secretary) or Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Dunn (the local agent of the same mine), without the sanction of the Committee of Management, as required by the Rules of the company's Cost-book.

July 18, 1855. ALEX. DUNCAN, Shareholder.

**MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.**—THE TWENTIETH DIVIDEND, OF SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per share, on the shares of this company, free of income tax, will be PAID on or after the 20th of July, between the hours of Eleven and Three.

Forms for claiming the dividend may be obtained by the shareholders on application at the office.—17, Gracechurch-street, June 13. **HYDE CLARKE, Sec.**

**W. S. BROTHERS AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.**

**MARIQUETTA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.**—The ADJOINED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company which was held on the 24th of May last, will TAKE PLACE at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 27th inst., at Two o'clock precisely.

2, New Bank-buildings, London, July 19, 1855. L. R. JONES, Secy.

**ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company, will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 27th inst., at Two o'clock precisely.

2, New Bank-buildings, London, July 19, 1855. L. R. JONES, Secy.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 24th day of July inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement. **BENJAMIN WILKINS, Secy.**  
Office, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, July 16, 1855.

day, the 21st day of July inst., at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee of Management and the balance-sheet, and for other general business of the company.

And notice is hereby further given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the above-named place, at Half-past Two o'clock precisely, on the same day, for the purpose of adopting certain proposals which will then be submitted for increasing the capital of the said company, to the extent authorized by the Statute in that behalf, but not otherwise.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1855, 11, New Broad-street, London.

**THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY**

Notice is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Monday, the 30th inst., at Eleven o'clock A.M. precisely.

To receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year.

To elect two directors, in lieu of R. F. Davis, Esq., and R. Sheppard, Esq., who retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.

To elect auditors for the present year.

After the above business has been transacted, the meeting will be constituted **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING**, to pass resolutions for the following purposes, viz.:-

1. To convert each share of £20 in the capital of the company into four shares £5 each.
2. To limit the amount which may be called up at any one time upon such £5 shares to the sum of 10s. per share.

3. To approve of proper Deed for carrying the aforesaid purposes into effect.

4. To alter Clause 22 of the Deed of Settlement, so as to make the presence of shareholders holding in the aggregate 2000 shares of 25 each sufficient to constitute a general meeting.

5. To repeal Clauses 63 and 130 of the Deed of Settlement.

6. To make such other alterations in the provisions of the Deed of Settlement of the company, and to adopt such other measures as are rendered necessary or expedient by reason of the grant to the company of a Royal Charter of Incorporation.

by reason of the above-mentioned alterations in the share capital of the company.  
R. F. DAVIS, Chairman.  
19, Birchbriar-lane, July 12, 1955.  
E. WALFORD, Sec.

**TAMAR MARIA MINE.—GENERAL MEETING, July 12, 1955**  
SAMUEL WEATHERLEY, Esq., in the chair.  
READ.—The minutes of the last meeting. The report of Capt. Wm. Richards, Hinston Down. The reports of the resident surveyor and those of the committees.

It was then resolved,—

1. That the financial statement be received, adopted, and entered in the Cost-book;
2. That the recommendations of the committee be adopted, and that the shaft continued, to ascertain the value of the No. 4 lode in depth.
3. That the committee of management be re-elected.
4. That a call of 15 sds. be made upon the shareholders of the mine, payable within 1 day; and that the dividend be paid to the shareholders of the mine.

**W**HEAL UNY.—At a QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING the adventurers in Wheal Uny, held at 69, Lombard-street, London, Tuesday, the 17th of July, 1855.

PHILIP L. HINDS, Esq., in the chair, 04  
The following resolutions were severally moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:  
That the statement of accounts, together with Capt. Rowe's report, be received and adopted, and that they be printed and circulated among the adventurers.  
That a call of 10s. per share, payable in fourteen days, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, made upon the adventurers.  
That P. L. Hinds, William Mant, and John Spalding, Esqrs., and Dr. Kennedy,

PHILIP L. HINDS, Esq., in the chair, 04  
The following resolutions were severally moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:  
That the statement of accounts, together with Capt. Rowe's report, be received and adopted, and that they be printed and circulated among the adventurers.  
That a call of 10s. per share, payable in fourteen days, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, made upon the adventurers.  
That P. L. Hinds, William Mant, and John Spalding, Esqrs., and Dr. Kennedy,

re-appointed the committees of management for the next three months. That the thanks of the meeting be presented to P. L. Hinds, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day, and to the committee generally, for the very able and efficient manner in which they have conducted the working of the mine during the past three months. **JAMES HUTT, Secy.**



ON THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1893.

ON THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1890.

**TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, BROKERS,  
AND OTHERS.**

**M<sup>R</sup>. WHEATLEY KIRK** is honoured with instructions from Messrs.  
James Kennedy & Co., of 281, Great Abchurch-street, Manchester, cotton  
manufacturers, to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises, on Thursday, July 26,  
1890, at eleven o'clock in the morning, in consequence of their adaptation of high-  
pressure steam engines, the following interesting and valuable stock:

**CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES,**  
**BOILER, STEAM PIPES, WROUGHT-IRON SHAFING, &c.**—A pair of com-  
pact and modern-built condensing beam engines, each of 25-horse-power, bore of  
cylinders 26½ in.; and stroke 3 ft. 6 in., with spar, fly-wheel, and pinion; also, both en-  
gines are in first-rate repair, and nearly new by Boulton and Watt. Pair of 15-ho-  
condensing engines, bore of cylinders 10½ in., stroke 2 ft. 6 in., by Boulton and Watt.  
Also, a 30-horse condensing engine, bore of cylinder 29½ in., and stroke 5 feet,  
complete with fly-wheel, &c. By Boulton and Watt. A valuable malar boiler  
of stone, forming the foundations of the above engines; one complete marine boiler,  
complete, with mountings, valves, doors, &c.; and a large quantity of steam-pipes,  
manufactured of the best cold-blaid metal, of 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 in. diameters;  
wrought-iron shafing of various sizes, bevill and spur wheels, pedestals, wall-brackets,  
hangars, couplings, hydraulic press, &c. in ram, weighing machine, pair of gates, &c.  
The miscellaneous articles will be offered at Eleven o'clock, and the engines, boilers,  
&c., at One o'clock, &c. Admission by catalogue, both to view and to the sale.

Further particulars and catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneer,  
Messrs. James Kennedy & Co., or Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

RS, CONTRACTORS, MACHINE MAKERS.

SALEBUILDERS, BOWER MAKERS, MINERS, MANUFACTURERS, and  
OTHERS.—WHEATLEY KIRK respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of  
TOOLS, STEAM-ENGINES, &c., of every description, to his very large STOCK  
present on hand, including LATHES of various kinds, PLANING, DRILLING,  
BORING, SLOTTING, SHAPING MACHINES, PUNCHING and SHEARING  
MACHINES, &c.—Office, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

DENBIGH AND FLINT.  
 RTON AND SONS (of Chester) WILL SELL 94

**MOLD**, early in September, a **SMALL FARM** of 27 acres, called **LOWER MILLS TENEMENT**, at Broughton, near Wrexham, containing several BEDS of excellent **COAL**, and also **IRONSTONE**, and near to a railway station and Sea View Colliery. At same time also, a desirable **FARM** of 56 acres, at Kilken, near Mold.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. G. BOLDEN, No. 14, Craven-street, Strand, London; Mr. H. LEWISONS, mining agent, Wrexham; and the auctioneers.

VALLEY CONSOLS, SILVER-LEAD, LEAD, TIN, AND  
COPPER MINE, CORNWALL.

**M. K. MARSH** has received instructions to **SELL, BY AUCTION,** at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday next, the 26th July, at Twelve o'clock, in One Lot, the important and valuable **MINING PROPERTY** known as the **GREAT WHEEL TONKIN LODES, SILVER-LEAD, LEAD, TIN, AND COPPER MINE**, in the County of Cornwall, called **THE CALLINGTON MINES**, together with the valuable **MACHINEERY, PLANT,** and about a town of Cornwall, at grass, &c. The locality in which this mine is situate is celebrated for its production of lead; and the settlements embrace the Great Wheel Tonkin lodes, the Great Wheel Langford silver lode, the Callington silver-lead lode, and Old Redmore lode, the workings of which for many years have realized such profitable results.

The mine is sold, and particulars, with conditions of sale obtained, on application to the superintendant, Mr. S. H. WATTS, at Callington; of Mr. ELLIOTT, solicitor, 72, Queen-street, Cheapside; and at Mr. MAWSEY'S office, 2, Charlotte-mansions House.

**MINE PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.**  
**SALE OF POWERFUL STEAM-ENGINES BOILERS**

**WATER-WHEEL, CRUSHING MACHINE**  
**MATERIALS, SCRAP, CAST, AND WROUGHT-IRON, AND BRASS, &c.**  
**M. B. ORMISTON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,** under unlimited instructions with which the proprietors have favoured him, on the premises of the **TY-GUYA MINE**, **LAUDLUND, NORTH WALES,** on Wednesday, the 1st August 1855, commencing at Twelve o'clock noon punctually, the **WHOLE OF THE MINING PLANT AND MATERIALS,** comprising 1 50-in. cylinder **PUMPING ENGINE**, with three boilers; 1 pumping engine (Sims combined patent), with cylinders 30 in. and 90 in. respectively, and 3 boilers; a portable steam-engine, 22 in. diameter of cylinder, 3 ft. 6 in. length of stroke, at present working high-pressure, but with air-pump, condenser, and stern for low-pressure attached; cylindrical boiler; winding and pumping gear; a large quantity of 5, 8, 11, and 14 in. and 12 in. pump-irons; strapping-plates for wood rolls; water-wheel 12 ft. dia. and 3 ft. 10 in. diameter; a large quantity of cast-iron frame, and reversing gear; 3 cast-iron T-bolts; about 500 yards of 1½ in. winding rope, and capstan-ropes; 2 new flat ropes; winches; blocks; new iron and shear steel; and a large quantity of scrap, wrought, and cast-iron; copper; brass; lead piping; pulleys, &c.; the office furniture, and a great variety of other effects, including stone bricks, timber, and useful building materials.

shipping place within a few yards of the mine, and the Con-  
ster and Holyhead Railway is less than four miles distant.  
prepared, and may be had a fortnight previous to the sale, of

**EXCELLENT MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE  
BY AUCTION.**

is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, the following property, viz. **THE EAST POLGOOTH MINE**, in the parish of St. Austell, in the

county of Cornwall, on Monday and Tuesday, the 30th and 31st July instant, the WHOLE of the valuable MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, consisting of: 70 ft. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke, equal beam, with 3 boilers 24 tons (new 18 months since); a 30 ft. cylinder pumping engine, 8 ft. stroke in the shaft, with 1 boiler 9 tons (new about four years since); a 30 in. cylinder stamping engine, with 1 boiler 11 tons, and 24 heads of stamps, complete (this engine has only worked six months).

-lift, complete. 17 in. doorpiece and door,  
-lift, complete. 60 fms. 12 in. main rods.

10 fms. 18 in. drawing-lift, complete.      40 fms. ladders.  
10 fms. 10 in. drawing-lift, complete.      40 fms. ladders of various sizes.  
10 fms. 19 in. drawing-lift, complete.      100 fms. air-pipes.  
1 11 ft. 16 in. plunger-pole.      50 fms. ladders.  
1 10 ft. 8 in. working.      130 fms. 14 in. capstan-ropes, nearly new.  
1 9 ft. 8 in. sinking windbore.      80 fms. 9 in. ditto.

Two capstan and shears, complete; 2 whims, complete; 2 whim-ropes; whim  
line-kibbles; 38 fagoted strapping ladders, 15 ft. by 6 in.; 16 best iron ditto, 12 ft. by  
6 in.; bucket-ropes and prongs, cloak coatings and valves; a great quantity of staves  
and glands; flange and rod pins; 40 in. smiths' bellows; 2 50 in. ditto; smiths' an-  
vilners' tools; anvils; vices; screw-stocks and gears; taps and plates; 2 scales  
of various sizes; a vast quantity of cast and wrought iron; 2 cast-iron  
old brads; 2 18 in. buckets and brasses; 4 9 in. ditto; 60 fms. 1 1/2 in. iron rods; 2  
double winch and blocks; new tramroad iron; tram wagon plates; 35 new stamp heads  
beavils; nails; a great quantity of shovels; grease; red and white lead; sheet-lead  
5 cts. of powder; safety fuse; a number of racks and buddies, and every article con-  
nected with stamps; dressing tools of every description; cisterns; hand and wheel  
barrows; tin hutchies; wood sheds; carpenters' benches; miners' picks; 2 scales  
of various sizes; a vast quantity of cast and wrought iron; 2 cast-iron  
oak; red pine and deal in whole; half and quarter timber and plank, and numerous  
other articles. Also, the account-house furniture and mine instruments, which in-  
cludes a good deal, &c. The engines, which cannot be excelled, were erected by Messrs.  
Hooking and Loom, and manufactured by Mr. Hodge. The whole of the materials  
were purchased new, and are of the best description; and the auctioneer can con-  
fidently assert that there is not a better plant in the county.

The first day of the sale will comprise all the engines, the capstan, shears, &  
whims, which will be sold on the second day, with the engines, pitwork, iron, rope  
&c., the sale commencing on each day at Eleven o'clock precisely.

For viewing, apply to Capt. WILLIAMS, on the mine; and for further particulars to  
Capt. THOMAS RICHARDS, Foundry House, Hayle; or to the auctioneer, at his office  
St. Austell.—Catalogues at Sixpence each, to be returned to purchasers.

Noted July 17, 1855.

**CAPITALISTS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, EATY, WHEEL CONSTANCE SILVER-LEAD MINE, in the**

parish of Newlyn, Cornwall, including a 40 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, and valuable lot of working MATERIALS and PLANT, well calculated for carrying the mine.

Wheal Constance is situated close to the Newquay line, being distant by rail: about four miles from the pines of shipment. It is bounded on the east by the celebrated Wheal Rose, which has led to the fortunate shareholders between £200,000 and £400,000. Many of the Wheal Rose holders are known to exist in Wheal Constance. On the west, it is bounded by Shepherd's Mines, where large returns were made, and on the south, by that new and promising concern South Croft.

good returns of lead ores, and the quantity is on the increase. A lease of 21 years, at 1-15th dues, is worked upon the Corral Vieja mine. The mine has been opened at a cost

ness principle, and is divided into three blocks, the 30 fm. level; two or three lots have already been sold, and the remainder at about 12 fm. below the 30 fm. level; the two lots which have been developed, the returns from which, including what was realised from sales of the ore when the sett formed a portion of East Wheel Rose, amount to nearly £15,000. The reason for offering the mine and materials for sale is shown in the following extract of a resolution, passed at a general meeting of the shareholders on the 12th inst.—viz., "That in consequence of the principal shareholders being unable to procure the necessary funds to develop the mine, and to provide for the further capital, and it being impracticable to proceed to work the mine, the sett and mine materials be immediately put up for sale."

Whereas Constance is considered a very good speculation, and will not require a large capital to be further prosecuted; several of the present adventurers are quite disposed to join a new company, in order to give the sett a fair trial.

And whereas it is the desire of the undersigned to communicate with the persons who may be disposed to join such a company, and to furnish them with the names of Mr. Waver, Trevelyan House, St. Blazey, of whom plans and reports of the mine, and list of the machinery, &c., and all other information can be obtained; or of Mr. W. C. FOLKES, 28, Old Broad Street, London.

**TERS AND CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, B**  
at the end of July (unless previously disposed of by private sale)

trasy), all those compact and excellent IRONWORKS, eligibly situate at Malleson line, in the county of Fife, formerly the property of the East of Scotland Malleson Iron Company, and now known as the TRANSY IRONWORKS, comprising REFRIGERATORIES, FORGE, and MILLS, with all necessary FURNACES, WORKSHOPS, OFFICES, and APPURTENANCES, for a large and increasing business. (A) The average make of bars, hoops, strip, and guide iron, is upwards of 120 tons per week; and with a very moderate outlay this may be increased to 200 tons per week. The buildings, engine, and machinery, are all of the most approved and modern description, and of the most substantial construction. The exclusive right to the use of the brand "Transy," which has an established reputation, will be sold with the works. Further particulars, and cards to view, may be had on application to Mr. GEORGE DYSON, at the works; or at Tynemouth Ironworks, near Ferry Hill, Durham. Doncasterline, June 26, 1855.



**VALUABLE COAL MINES IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.**  
FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those THREE GALE, or MINES OF COAL, called respectively THE PLUM, THE BIRCHEN GROVE, and THE LYDHOOK DEEP LEVEL COLLIERIES, containing the well-known coal called the Colford Hill Duff vein of coal, which is of the average thickness of 6 feet and upwards. These gales are situated adjoining to, and the latter abutting on, the Severn and Wye Railway, and containing together about 340 acres, the two first named gales being under lease. These properties are situated within 800 yards of the iron and tin works of Messrs. Allaway and Co., and the Messrs. Russell, at Lydhook; and the whole can be effectively worked by means of levels, without the cost and expense of sinking pits or machinery, and the whole is believed to be level free. The Lydhook River Wye, which runs to Hereford, Monmouth, and Chepstow, is within a very short distance of these properties, and is connected therewith by the said Severn and Wye Railway, which also carries the coal from these gales to the shipping port of Lydney, on the Severn, and also to the terminus of the Bullock Hill branch of the South Wales Railway, at Churchway, from which latter place the coal from these gales can be conveyed to London, and all intermediate towns and places on the Great Western Railway.  
These properties are situated nearly adjoining the turnpike road leading from Hereford, Ross, and Monmouth, into the Forest of Dean, and are the first collieries on coming into the Forest from those places.  
There is a level driven into the coal in the Lydhook Deep Level Gale, which has been worked to a very small extent, and the same may be made productive in a very short space of time, and at a very small outlay. Land sales to the amount of 500 or 600 tons per week, and shipping and general trade to the extent of 2000 tons per week, may be carried on, and sold from these collieries.  
An Act of Parliament has been recently obtained by the Severn and Wye Railway Company, by which powers are given, authorizing the conversion of this railway into a broad-gauge line of locomotive railway.  
There is a royalty of 1d. per ton payable to the Crown on all coals raised out of the Lydhook Deep Level Gale, and a sleeping rent of 6d. per annum on each until generally, and a royalty of 1½d. per ton on coals raised from the Lydhook Deep Level Gale, and a sleeping rent of 6d. per annum when not worked.  
If any accommodation to a purchaser, part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the several gales, at 5 per cent.  
For further particulars, and to treat, application to be made to Mr. A. SERRAVALLO, colliery viewer, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or to the proprietor, Mr. W. C. SERRAVALLO, colliery viewer, Worcester, both of whom have maps, &c.; or to Mr. J. O. BARRATT, land and mine agent, Dudley, Worcestershire.

**VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY IN THE FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that valuable GALE OF COAL MINE, containing, according to the authorised sections of the Forest Mines, several distinct RUNS OF SEAMS OF COAL, the most prominent in extent and value being the well-known vein called the Colford Hill Duff vein, containing an average thickness of 6 ft. and upwards. All the other veins can be worked to a good profit. This property is called the EXTENSION COLLIERY, and contains a surface measure of about 100 acres. The coal from this gale can be conveyed from the pit's mouth to London, and all intermediate places and towns on the Great Western Railway, without change of carriage or break of gauge; the Bullock Hill Branch of the South Wales Railway passing over the surface of this property for half-a-mile, and the pits to be sunk would be within 100 yards of the Cinderford Station on the said railway. This property will be sold subject to a royalty due to Her Majesty of 1½d. per ton on a sleeping rent of 6d. per annum. Any quantity up to 2000 tons per week can be raised and sold from this gale.  
For further particulars, and to treat for the same, application to be made to Mr. A. SERRAVALLO, colliery viewer, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or to the proprietor, Mr. W. C. SERRAVALLO, colliery viewer, Worcester, both of whom have maps and sections of the coal; or to Mr. J. O. BARRATT, mine agent, Dudley, Worcestershire.

**VALUABLE IRONSTONE MINES, &c.—INGLEBY MANOR.**  
CLEVELAND.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for 99 years, all the IRONSTONE, IRON ORE, and LIMESTONE, in the MANOR OF INGLEBY, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, belonging to the Right Hon. Lord De Lisle and Dudley, containing upwards of 2000 acres. The ironstone has been analysed, and found to contain from 50 to 40 per cent. of iron. There is limestone of good quality on the property.  
The North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, now in course of formation, will pass through the property, and join the Leeds Northern Line of the North-Eastern Railway Company, thus affording communication with all the main lines of railway and the docks at Liverpool and London.  
Convenient ground near the railway will be let, if required, with the ironstone, for the erection of blast furnaces, and all other necessary buildings.  
The woodland at Ingleby Manor will, on application, show the beds of ironstone; and for further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas E. Foxwell, No. 7, Ellison-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—June 27, 1855.

**IRONSTONE.—A ROCK OF IRONSTONE TO BE SOLD, OR LET,** on the terms that may be agreed upon, situated within 1½ mile of the town of Dolgellau, and about a mile of Penryn, in a shipping place on the Harlech River. There is a descent from the rock to the river.  
Also, TO BE SOLD, several good PROSPECTS OF MINING SETTS, and a SLATE QUARRY, adjoining Dolgellau, Clogau, Great Cambrian, and Ffynnon of Wales Mines.—Apply to Mr. Ellis Rees, Dolgellau.

**COAL AND IRONSTONE TO LET.**  
NEARLY MIDWAY BETWEEN SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM, and within a quarter of a mile of the MASHBRO and HOLMES STATIONS on the MIDLAND AND SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM RAILWAYS.

**TO BE LET, THE COAL AND IRONSTONE** under the HOLMES and JORDAN DAM ESTATES; the former containing about 150, and the latter about 100 acres, surface measure. In the Holmes Estate, the Tinsley Park Furnace Coal (1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. thick), the High Hazle, or Kent's Thicket (4 ft.), and the Barnsley bed (7 ft. 6 in. to 9 ft. thick); and in the Jordan Estate, the Old Park Gate Coal (5 ft. 6 in. to 7 ft. 6 in. thick), and the Silkestone bed (4 ft. thick); may all be conveniently worked, and at a reasonable depth from the surface.  
In addition to the very large local consumption by the adjacent iron and other works, the Dun Navigation, and the Sheffield and Rotherham and Midland Railways, with ready-formed sidings, run through the estates, and afford unusual facilities for carriage to Sheffield, London, and other markets.  
The properties have been thoroughly proved by borings; and it is believed that a considerable acreage of the same beds of coal may be advantageously worked from extensive adjoining estates.  
These minerals will be let either to an individual or to a company; and in the latter case the owner would be disposed to take a considerable interest in the undertaking.  
For further particulars, apply personally to Mr. H. HOLT, Wakefield; or to Mr. A. HUNT, Rotherham.—July 11, 1855.

**TWO MINERS, MINING AGENTS, &c.—TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER,** about 9 acres of FIR POLES, chiefly LARCH, in the parish of Amman, near Ammanford, Devon. Growth 35 years; average height about 30 ft., and weight per cubic foot, 40 lbs.; supposed number of trees from 6000 to 7000. Distance from Ammanford about three miles, with good roads.  
The poles are to be purchased standing, and the purchaser is to pay all costs of felling, carriage, harbour dues, and other incidental expenses; the whole to be felled and weighed on the ground in the months of September and October next, and to be cleared off in the present year. The tenders to state the net price per ton. Security will be required for the estimated amount before taking possession.  
The poles may be seen on application to Mr. JOHN PUMPHREY, Crabtree Farm, Ammanford; and further particulars obtained from Mr. GEORGE PARSONS, land surveyor, 6, Cornhill-street, Plymouth; Mr. JOSEPH RUSSELL, land surveyor, Bideford; or Mr. ROBERT, solicitor, Bideford, Devon. Tendere to be sent on or before the 1st of August next to Mr. JOSEPH RUSSELL.—Bideford, June, 1855.

**VALUABLE IRONWORKS TO BE DISPOSED OF, TO BE SOLD, OR LET, THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF AN IRONWORKS IN CUMBERLAND,** comprising about 14 acres, held under a lease, at a nominal rent, having 10 years to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blowing engine and hot blast apparatus; forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and boiler plates; and a flat-plate mill, capable of producing 400 boxes per week; also, 11 workmen's and two excellent managers' houses. The forges have the advantage of both steam and water power; and the whole work is most elegantly situated close to a railway, a branch of which goes into the works, and with every facility for the cheap supply of argillaceous ironstone, coal, and hematite ore. The above is in excellent condition, and may be immediately put to work at a very small expense.  
Also, together or separately, a FREEHOLD FORGE AND ROLLING MILL, in the immediate neighbourhood of the above, consisting of a complete set of rolls for puddling and finished iron, shingler's hammer, shears, &c., worked by a steam-engine, and capable of producing 50 to 70 tons of iron weekly.  
Apply to Messrs. MILLER and AULD, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs. Wm. BIRD and Co., London or Glasgow; or PETER CAMERON, Esq., Whitehaven.

**TO CONTRACTORS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, AND COLLIERY OWNERS.**—ON SALE, BY TENDER, a LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, suitable for contractors, for railway companies who run light passenger trains, or for steam engines at stations, and other purposes where a handy tank engine is required; also, for collieries, especially where the rails are light, and the general convenience of an engine and tender in one is of consequence. This locomotive has a copper fire-box, 50 ft. long, and is mounted on two pairs of 5 ft. coupled driving wheels, one pair 3½ ft. long, and the cylinder is 12 in. diameter, with an 18 in. stroke. In building this engine, the best materials have been used, the construction is most efficient, and it has not been used before a trial.  
Detailed tender, endorsed "Tenders for Locomotive Engine," addressed as below, will be received up to 10 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, at which time and place the tenders will be opened, and the purchaser declared. The condition of the sale, blank form of tender, and leave to inspect the engine, may be had by application to ALLISON and GILLESPIE, accountants, No. 11, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—July 19, 1855.

**TWO RAILWAY COMPANIES, IRONMASTERS, AND CAPITALISTS.**—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the ROTHERHAM and ROYALTY, situated midway between Ferry Hill and Hartlepool, with its extensive ROTHERHAM and PLANT. The coal from the Harvey seam, 4 ft. thick, has been manufactured by Mr. James Morrison into coke, which is of a first class description, and is used for locomotive purposes. The property contains a valuable STEAM COAL seam, lying over a large surface. Reports on the capabilities of the colliery, made by Mr. T. E. BURTON (of Newcastle-on-Tyne) and Mr. ARMSTRONG (of Wigan Grange) can be seen on application to Mr. EDWARD TRENKLE, solicitor, Hartlepool; and Mr. H. MORTON, Rotherham; or Mr. F. HILL, Rotherham.

**DIMENSIONAL COLLIERY.**—TO BE SOLD, the LEASEHOLD containing over an acre upwards of 400 acres. These beds, lying close together, are workable in conjunction. They are each about 5 ft. thick, and cross within a boundary. The strata are peculiarly regular and solid, as proved in corresponding strata adjoining (the underground workings) which for nearly three-quarters of a mile can be inspected. A station of the South Wales Railway is on the property. An opportunity is here presented of forming a colliery, with a capability of producing an almost unlimited extent, and at a comparatively small outlay. For further particulars, apply to Mr. HENRY A. BARR, United General Gas Company's Office, 4, Abchurch-lane, London.

**RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.**  
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

**RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c.**

**INGLIS AND CHISHOLM, MANCHESTER, MAKE SMALL STEAM-ENGINES FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., also, DRILLING, PUNCHING, AND SHEARING MACHINES, AND OTHER TOOLS, of the best quality, at a reasonable price.**—Address, INGLES and CHISHOLM, Charles-street, Garratt, Manchester.

**TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDRERS, &c.**—Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IRON AND MANUFACTURED IRON.  
All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

**THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS.** From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

**THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY,** holding a large number of PATENTS relating to the CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRATION OF THE PERMANENT WAY OF RAILWAYS, are at all times ready to communicate on the subject, and to GRANT LICENCES for their USE.  
From the facilities thus afforded to companies to negotiate for a number of inventions, much trouble and expense of litigation is avoided. The company undertake arrangements for bringing new inventions on the subject before the public, upon terms advantageous to the proprietors of patents.  
Applications may be made to CHARLES MAY, F.R.S., the manager, or to WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec., 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

**TO ARCHITECTS, SLATE MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.**—THE DIRECTORS of the MACHNO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY having completed their arrangements for the REMOVAL of their SHIPPING POINT to CONWAY, for the convenience of vessels unable to lower their masts to pass the tubular bridge, are now PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS for their justly celebrated SLABS and SLATES, from the Ffestiniog vein, which for beauty of colour and durability are unequalled.  
The slabs have been largely used in the construction of houses for Australia; and from the facility with which they are erected and removed, are well adapted for movable huts for men and horses at the proposed camps in England and Ireland.  
All applications to be addressed to Mr. T. H. WHEELER, the resident director, at the company's offices, Conway, North Wales.

**TO BRICK MAKERS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.**—CITY OF MANCHESTER REVOLVING BRICK AND TILE PRESSING MACHINE.—Messrs. W. C. S. PERCY and W. CRAVEN (patentees) wish to draw the attention of the above parties to the NEWLY PATENTED PRESSING MACHINE, for all kinds of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL BRICKS, TILES, QUARRIES, &c. The simplicity and durability of the above machine far exceeds any now in use. One man and two boys will, with ease, press and carry away 700 bricks or quarries of a superior quality per hour, with much less labour to the workman, also reducing the cost of manufacturing 50 per cent. less than the machines previously made. For particulars and drawings, address to Messrs. CRAVEN and SONS, 3, Lower King-street, or Vauxhall Ironworks, Collyhurst-road, Manchester.

**ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c.**—Messrs. THOMAS CRAVEN and SON beg to draw the attention of the above parties to the COMPLETE STOCK OF MECHANICAL TOOLS of every description, NOW ON HAND; also, STEAM-ENGINES of the most modern construction, suitable for winding or stationary purposes, from 4-horse to 20-horse power.  
33, Lower King-street, and Vauxhall Ironworks, Collyhurst-road, Manchester.

**HALSEY'S PATENT CRUSHER AND AMALGAMATOR.**—This machine is NOW IN OPERATION at ESSEX WHARF, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. GOLD ORES carefully TESTED on the following terms, including the use and distillation of mercury:—

Samples not exceeding 5 cwt.	£1 10 0
" " " " 10 cwt.	2 0 0
" " " " 1 ton	2 15 0
" " " " 2 tons	3 15 0
" " " " 3 tons	4 10 0
" " " " 4 tons	5 0 0

Larger quantities by special agreement. Price of the machine complete, £200.

**HALSEY'S CRUSHING, PULVERISING, AND AMALGAMATING MACHINE.**—The results of numerous experiments made with my IMPROVED MACHINE at Essex Wharf, and the results of one now successfully at work in Ireland, having thoroughly proved its efficiency and superiority for CRUSHING, PULVERISING, and AMALGAMATING AUSTRALIAN ORES, and for REFINING LEAD, TIN, and COPPER ORES, I intend leaving England for a short time, for the purpose of introducing it into America; and beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I have APPOINTED and EMPOWERED Mr. HENRY Q. ANDREWS, 373, STRAND, to act as my SPECIAL AGENT for the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that during my absence, or until further notice, all contracts of sale, and licenses for manufacturing or using my invention for crushing, pulverising, and amalgamating, or for other purposes, will be signed by both my agent, Mr. HENRY Q. ANDREWS, and by Mr. JOSEPH BACKHOUSE.—For information and particulars in regard to machines, apply to either of the above-named gentlemen.  
14, Devereux-court, Strand, July 17, 1855.

**IMPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS.**—THE INVENTOR IS PREPARED TO CONSTRUCT, upon liberal terms, a DOUBLE REVERBERATORY FURNACE, capable of making a SAVING of 50 per cent. FUEL over that of the best constructed furnaces in Europe; at the same time guaranteeing the general loss in smelting not to exceed 5 per cent.

The inventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England and various parts of the Continent, has discovered the method, in the regular course of smelting, and without any extra cost, of separating antimony from a certain class of silver-lead ore, thereby rendering the lead free of all impurities, and, at the same time, the antimony in a marketable state.—All applications to be addressed to the inventor, Mr. ALFRED JENKIN, Eym, near Bakewell, Derbyshire. One of the furnaces will be at work by the end of the present month. A descriptive notice of the invention appeared in the Mining Journal of July 14.

**NEARLY NEW WATER-WHEEL FOR SALE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 50 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 5 ft. breast, with cast-iron rings, axles, centres, and fittings, complete, made by Colley and Co., London.**—Application to be made to the proprietors, Messrs. JOHN and EDWARD PATER, Ironfounders, Barnstable.—May 29, 1855.

**MINING.—PATENT PUMPING AND WINDING STEAM-ENGINES, MADE PORTABLE, AND MOUNTED ON BROAD WAGON WHEELS, TO BE LET ON HIRE, OR FOR SALE.**—All interested in mining are invited to INSPECT MEDWIN and HALL'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES. (See the Reports of this Journal.)  
Several of these engines are in stock, and ready for immediate delivery, of 4, 5, 10, 12, 16, 20, 25, and 40-horse power, adapted for mining and other purposes. They possess advantages of strength and simplicity over all other portable engines, and may be seen at Messrs. MEDWIN, HALL, and Co.'s, sole patentees and manufacturers, 92, Blackfriars-road, London.

**PUMPING MACHINERY, FOR AUSTRALIA, INDIA, CEYLON, SOUTH AMERICA, MEXICO, THE CONTINENT, &c.**—All persons desirous of RAISING large or small quantities of WATER, for works of drainage or irrigation, dry docks, canals, coffee dams, water-works, &c., by horse, wind, or steam-power, should SEE GYNNIE and CO.'S PATENTED MACHINERY for these purposes, being the most economical, efficient, simple, and durable, ever brought before the public. HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER-WHEELS, STEAM-ENGINES (portable and fixed), with every information, obtained by applying to GYNNIE and Co., hydraulic and mechanical engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand, London.

**HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINES, suitable for EXPORT,** the proportions large, for working with steam at a great pressure, working parts, sea case hardened; one 4, two 8, and one of 20-horse power, finished. THREE SECOND-HAND SLIDE AND SCREW-CUTTING LATHES; one 8 in. bed, 18 in. long; one 10 in., 14 ft. long; one 12 in., 10 ft. long. PAIR NEW 10 in. BACK GEAR HEADSTOCKS, STRAIGHT EDGES, 6 ft. long. SURFACE PLATES of various sizes.—Apply to JOHN ELLIS, jun., Brothers, engineers, Backwater-street, Manchester.

**212 MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES** (non-conducting and vapourising), with all their improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1844-51-54 and 1855, including their GUNPOWDER PROOF SOLID LOCK AND DOOR (without which no safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT.  
MILNERS' PHENIX (212) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show Rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

**MERCANTILE, MINING, & AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY, CONDUCTED BY W. CROWDER, F.R.S., CONSULTING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, 104, SIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**  
Late Lecturer on Chemistry in the Newcastle College of Medicine, and formerly Assistant in the Laboratory of the Highland and Agricultural Society.  
Mr. W. CROWDER begs to inform such persons as are connected with Mercantile, Mining, or Agricultural pursuits, that he will be happy to perform ANALYSES and ASSAYS of every description, and to be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. A limited number of PRIVATE PUPILS are admitted to the Laboratory on the following terms:—  
Fee for 12 months' course of instruction, in one payment in advance, £20 0 0  
Fee for 3 months' payment in advance, 6 0 0

**LEWIS GALLERY, LEICESTER SQUARE.—WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, the 30th July, a GRAND PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT OF CREATION, with MUSIC, from St. Martin's Hall. Also, a PRACTICAL PLAN, with VIEWS and MODELS, for putting an END to WAR.**  
Wednesday and Saturday at Three; Every Evening at Eight.  
Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s.

**LEE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES** comprise an established SYSTEM OF SMOKE PREVENTION AND ECONOMY OF FUEL, for all manufacturing purposes, from the smallest pan to the largest copper or boiler; and is remarkable for simplicity, cheapness, and facility of adaptation. Average saving of fuel, 20 per cent. Drawings of hundreds of furnaces in successful operation, testimonials, official reports, &c., may be seen at 1, Fish-street-hill, City.

**CANDLES AND TALLOW FOR MINES.**—PALMER and CO.'S PATENT PALM CANDLES, and PATENT OPERATIVE CANDLES, neither of which require tallow, at prices below those of all other mining candles.  
Wholesale agent, JOSEPH DUNSTAN, Truro, by whom a stock is kept on hand, and also of the ordinary mining candle. Delivered free of carriage when orders for 100 dozens and upwards are given.—Lemon Yard, Truro, May 23, 1855.

**OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., VIA EGYPT.**—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month.  
For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

**PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL** was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and FRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.  
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.  
Address.—RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and FRYOR, Tuckwell, Cornwall.

**SAFETY FUSE.**—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe. Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

**PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.**—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.  
GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.  
Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

**IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPE.**—Mr. ANDREW SMITH, the ORIGINAL INVENTOR of WIRE ROPE, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS, solicits the attention of the public to his IMPROVED PATENT MANUFACTURE, as the best and cheapest, having obtained his sixth patent since 1835.—Office, 69, Princess-street, Leicester-square, London.

**HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES,** for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

**GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES;** will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

**PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.**  
DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to SAVE COAL.  
PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.  
FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.  
GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.  
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF RAFTS.

**STOCK OF MINING AND RAILWAY STORES** in Liverpool and London:—viz., OILS, GREASES, COITON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.  
SOLE AGENTS for Prof. GLUKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES.  
N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

**MORTON'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING WORKS, 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.**  
IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPES, for MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c. References to all the large colliery owners in the kingdom. One-half the cost of hemp or chain, more durable, and ONE-THIRD THE WEIGHT OF CHAIN—very important advantages for deep mines.

**FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES,** for the use of MINING, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest. MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON and Co., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.  
Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

**CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.**—HENRY J. MORTON and CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, contractors' cottages, ore-dressing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel.  
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## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Miner.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5130	Alfred Consoils (copper), Phillack	£11s. 10d.	£21	17½	£13 5 0	£0 4 0—June, 1855.
6930	Alfred Consoils (copper), Phillack	2	1	1	0 3 0	0 1 6—July, 1854.
2000	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	7	7	7	0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
124	Balteswold (tin), St. Just	11½	6	12	12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1855.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	17. 17s. 6d.	10	11 11½	0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1855.
4900	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	21. 2s. 6d.	10	11 11½	7 5 0	0 8 0—May, 1855.
200	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcubrightshire	5	155	175	330 5 0	7 0 0—April, 1855.
200	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91½	175	75	231 10 0	2 0 0—June, 1855.
1000	Carb Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	175	75	0 3 0	0 3 0—June, 1855.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3	1	1	0 2 0	0 4 0—Feb., 1855.
256	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	1	1	0 9 0	3 0 0—June, 1855.
256	Condurow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	105	100 103½	55 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1855.
128	Cornwall (lead), Cardiganshire	60	185	185	45 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1855.
1024	Devon Great Consoils (copper), Tavistock	1	370	372½ 375	451 0 0	9 0 0—July, 1855.
12000	Durrode (copper), Ireland	1	75	75	0 3 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1855.
179	Doleath (copper, tin), Camborne	257½	75	75	573	0 6 0—Feb., 1854.
12900	Drake Wells (tin, copper), Calstock	11. 9s.	1	1	8 0 0	4 0 0—Nov., 1854.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	75	75	340 10 0	2 10 0—June, 1855.
124	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24½	13	13	0 5 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1854.
1024	East Wheel (tin, copper), St. Just	3	1	1	5 3 4	0 10 0—May, 1855.
1200	Eam Mining Company, Derbyshire	35	26½	26½	399 13 0	1 10 0—Aug., 1850.
494	Fowey Consoils (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	30	44 7 3	1 0 0—June, 1855.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	71. 10s. 6d.	30	30	5 4 0	1 0 0—June, 1855.
430	General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper, lead)	25	30	30	1 0 8	0 3 0—June, 1855.
4448	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	24	24	22 0 0	7 0 0—Sept., 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	15½	24	23 34	0 7 5	7 0 0—Dec., 1855.
5000	Great Cribbins (copper), St. Austell	1	1	1	0 10 0	4 3 0—Oct., 1852.
13750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	4½	2½	2½	0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1855.
5000	Great South Tolgus (tin, copper), Helston	2½	5½	5½	0 5 0	5 0 0—June, 1855.
3000	Great Wheel (tin, copper), Helston	100	200	200	181 10 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1854.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	200	200	2 12 6	0 7 6—April, 1854.
1024	Herodstool (lead), near Liskeard	8½	2	2	1 9 6	0 4 0—May, 1855.
6000	Hington Down Consoils (copper), Calstock	3½	11½	11½	25 0 0	—Feb., 1844.
1000	Holmshush (lead, copper), Callington	25	—	—	3 5 0	0 3 0—Sept., 1852.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—	—	380 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	37. 13s. 6d.	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0—March, 1854.
2048	Kennoggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	—	—	1 15 0	0 5 0—May, 1854.
786	Kirkcubrightshire (lead), Kirkcubright	9½	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0—July, 1855.
20000	Lackamore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	1	1	1300 0 0	0 2 0—Aug., 1851.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	1000	1046 0 0	2 0 0—May, 1855.
5000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	3s. 8d.	1	1	223 15 0	5 0 0—June, 1855.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	200	200	2 10 0	1 5 0—Dec., 1854.
400	Leiburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18½	200	200	1 17 6	0 15 0—Dec., 1854.
320	Little (New Shares) and Slab Company	25	23½	23½	0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1855.
1000	Little (New Shares)	18½	23½	23½	0 17 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1854.
6000	Marley Valley (copper), Somerset	10s. 6d.	5½	5½	1 11 0	0 6 0—June, 1855.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3½	2	2	11 0 0	14 0 0—July, 1855.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	24. 1s.	14½	14½	0 1 6	0 1 6—April, 1855.
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	14	14	0 3 0	0 3 0—Nov., 1854.
5000	Nantes and Penrhyn	1	1	1	41 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1855.
7500	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanfyllin	1	1	1	324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec., 1854.
7500	Ditto	1	1	1	240 10 0	4 0 0—Sept., 1855.
470	Newtons Mining Company, Co. Down	50	37½	37½	4 11 0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
100	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	24½	70	70	23 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
500	North Roade (copper), St. Austell	10	27½	27½	3 10 0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
6000	North Wheel Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	14	12½	12½	3 10 0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
6400	Par Consoils (copper), St. Blazey	7½	8½	8½	1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7½	15	15	50 5 0	10 0 0—Nov., 1855.
1100	Perran St. George (copper, tin), Perranarabudoe	21½	300	300	26 0 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1854.
300	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	—	—	8 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1855.
1000	Polybor (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1855.
500	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	20	20	8 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1855.
256	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinnar	24	309	305 207½	904 0 0	8 0 0—May, 1855.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	3½	310	310	69 0 0	20 0 0—June, 1855.
1200	South Crinins (copper), St. Austell	19	308	308	2 11 0	0 6 0—June, 1855.
6400	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	14. 6s. 6d.	7½	7½	69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1855.
256	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	14. 6s. 6d.	7½	7½	303 5 0	15 0 0—July, 1855.
256	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	14. 6s. 6d.	7½	7½	8 5 0	2 0 0—Dec., 1854.
1024	Spearne Consoils (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	14	—	—	1 0 0	7 0 0—April, 1855.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	14	—	—	8 8 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1854.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	2	1½ 2	888 0 0	3 0 0—Feb., 1855.
94	St. Ives Consoils (tin), St. Ives	80	100	100	11 10 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1850.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	10½	—	—	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1855.
4000	Tamar Consoils (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	2½	2½	8 13 0	0 10 0—Feb., 1855.
2000	Tinroff (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	2½	2½	8 13 0	0 10 0—Feb., 1855.
3048	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot	11	24	24	467 15 0	2 10 0—June, 1855.
573	Trehan Consoils (tin), St. Ives	9	24	24	403 15 0	2 10 0—June, 1855.
120	Trevelian (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	150	150	303 10 0	4 0 0—March, 1854.
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscawen	1	2½	2½	0 13 0	0 3 0—June, 1854.
120	Trevelian and Barrior (copper), Gwennap	130	—	—	55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1854.
4000	Trevelian (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	2½	2½	47 5 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1854.
100	Trumpet Consoils (tin), near Helston	95	—	—	2 5 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1855.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	195	195	0 15 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1855.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranarabudoe	8½	—	—	0 11 0	0 7 0—Jan., 1855.
10000	West Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	3	—	—	3 15 0	0 15 0—July, 1855.
2500	West Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	3	—	—	269 5 0	4 0 0—May, 1855.
6000	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	167½	167½	12 0 0	0 10 0—July, 1855.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	140	140	30 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1855.
204	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	3	12½	12½	5 10 0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
300	West Wheel Seta (copper), Camborne	77	215	215	0 10 0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
256	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	10½	700	700	0 65 0	22 10 0—June, 1855.
256	Wheel Beeth (copper), Illogan	10½	540	540 560	691 5 0	20 0 0—July, 1855.
1024	Wheel Charlotte, Perranarabudoe	3½	12	12	1 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
250	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	150	—	—	6 6 11	2 13 0—April, 1855.
5700	Wheel Exmouth and Adams United	£1. 14s.	7	6½ 6½	237 10 0	8 0 0—May, 1854.
1000	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	115	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1855.
8000	Wheel James (iron, copper), Roche	11. 4s.	1	1	4 10 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1853.
812	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	35	50	50	30 0 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1854.
430	Wheel Lancel (tin), Wendron	79	100	100	223 0 0	3 0 0—March, 1855.
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	35	32 34	29 15 0	2 0 0—March, 1855.
512	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	35	280	280	169 10 0	2 0 0—Sept., 1852.
80	Wheel Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	20	20	254 10 0	8 0 0—April, 1854.
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	254	20	20	47 0 0	1 0 0—Jan., 1855.
198	Wheel Seta (tin, copper), Camborne	107	20	24	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan., 1854.
350	Wheel Trevelian (silver-lead), Liskeard	8½	4½	4½	0 8 0	0 4 0—May, 1855.
1024	Wheel Trevelian (tin, copper), Gwinnar	17. 9s.	6	6½ 6½	24 10 0	12 0 0—May, 1854.
4000	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	5	28	28	0 2 0	0 1 0—Aug., 1854.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	1	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0—Aug., 1854.
10000	Wrygan (slate), Festiniog	1	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0—Aug., 1854.

## FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Miner.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	3	3	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov., 1855.
75000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	—	—	0 1 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1854.
10000	Brasilia Imperial (gold), Brazil	26	3	3	155 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1855.
244	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	4	66	63 65	69 12 0	4 0 0—Jan., 1855.
15000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	1	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0—March, 1855.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	16	21	19 21	4 18 0	1 0 0—March, 1855.
10000	General Mining Company (copper), Chile	16	17	15 17	9 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
10000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	30	1	1	2 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1855.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	1	1	0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1855.
103515	Mariquita and New Granada	1	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1855.
3000	Obernhof (lead), Nassau	1	15½	14 15	1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1855.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France	20	6	5 6	33 0 0	1 5 0—July, 1848.
104000	San Francisco (silver-lead), Cuba	12½	—	—	0 19 0	0 7 0—June, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	28	28 30	29 17 6	2 0 0—June, 1855.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 25½	4	3½	1 16 0	0 4 0—Feb., 1855.
70000	Waller (gold), Gochland, Virginia	1	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0—July, 1855.
20000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	9	6½	6 6½	6 7 6	0 7 6—June, 1855.
188678	North British Australasian	1	—	—	0 8 0	0 8 0—March, 1854.

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Miner.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	—	—	1	—
50000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	—	—	1	—
54400	Cologne Mining Company	1	—	—	6s.	—
120000	Gladbach (silver) Rheinisch Pruss.	1	—	—	—	—
30000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	1	—	—	—	—
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	—	—	—	—
20000	Keweenaw Point (copper, U.S.)	1	—	—	—	—
2300	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	—	—	4½	—

## MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Miner.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
1024	Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth	3½	—	—	—	—
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	3½	—	—	—	—
949	Balloon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	1	—	—	—	—
4000	Balwidien United	3	1½	—	—	—
12000	Ballyvaughan (lead), Wicklow	1	—	—	—	—
4000	Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare	21 8	—	—	—	—
5000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	—	—	—	—
3000	Basset Grass United (cop.), Kea	2	—	—	—	—
4000	Bedford Consols	3s. 4d.	—	—	—	—
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	2	1½	—	—
1000	Bolling Well (copper)	10	17	—	—	—
120	Bollwiller and Nanpan (tin)	20	—	—	—	—
4000	Boringdon Consols, Plymouth	4½	—	—	—	—
240	Boocan (tin), St. Just	20	62½	45 50	—	—
4335	Bottle Hill (copper), Plymouth	4½	—	—	—	—
128	Britannia, Llanharmon	27 19 6	—	—	—	—
4000	Bronford (lead), Wales	20	—	—	—	—
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20	100	—	—	—
1000	Bryntal, Llanidloes, Montgom.	7	—	—	—	—
420	Rudnick Consols (tin), Ferran	2½	2	—	—	—
6000	Buller and Bassett United	1½	9	4½	—	—
2 80	Bwch (all-lead), Cardiganshire	4	5	—	—	—
1000	Bwstrian (copper), Carmarthen	3	—	—	—	—
5000	Carmarthen, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	—	—	—	—
1024	Carmarth & Carmarvon, S. Wales	3	—	—	—	—
5000	Callington (all-cop.), Callington	27 17	1	—	—	—
3384	Castletock Consols (copper)	4½	—	—	—	—
3118	Cassnock United (tin and cop.)	24 17	—	—	—	—
1000	Cassnock Consols	5½	12	—	—	—
1024	Cassnock Consols, St. Clear	5	—	—	—	—
50000	Carverton Consols	2	1½	—	—	—
5000	Caroline Wheel Furnace	2	1	—	—	—
5000	Carreg-bhwa (cop., lead), Salsp.	1	—	—	—	—
4000	Carvath United	5½	—	—	—	—
6000	Castle Dinas (tin), St. Colomb.	2½	—	—	—	—
5000	Cayton, North Wales	23 3	—	—	—	—
300	Cefn Brynno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	63	—	—	—
2000	Cilar (lead), Cardiganshire	21 5 0	—	—	—	—
1024	Cilgarn & Wernwirth (tin, cop.)	12	—	—	—	—
5000	Clovaughan (lead), Llan.	10	—	—	—	—
2000	Cool Mawr Pool (lead), Llan.	6½	—	—	—	—
15000	Conemaun, Galway	4	—	—	—	—
2510	Cook's Kitchen, Tllogan	215 18	—	—	—	—
20000	Coosheen (copper), Cork	1	—	—	—	—
1085	Craddock Moor (cop.), St. Clear	8	14	—	—	—
500	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanidloes	8½	—	—	—	—
1500	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	—	—	—	—	—
4000	Crow Hill (copper), Salsp.	1½	—	—	—	—
5000	Cubest (silver-lead), Cornwall	20	—	—	—	—
10000	Cwm Daron (lead), Cardigansh.	18s. 6d.	—	—	—	—
6700	Cwmbelyr River & Green Lake	3½	—	—	—	—
1000	Cwm Erian (lead), Cardigansh.	—	—	—	—	—
3000	Dairhew (cop., lead), Brecon	23 8 0	7½	—	—	—